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A Winter's Cruise in Eastern and Southern Florida.—No. VI.

BY FRIAR TUCK.

Lake "Helen Blazes" had been visited by one or more of the party nearly every day since its discovery, and as a natural consequence, the number of defunct 'gators had greatly increased. We therefore decided to make one more excursion to our "slaughter pen" before leaving the river, for the purpose of securing the teeth. Lander and the Deacon accordingly undertook the task, and the tusks produced on their return were sufficient proof of success. They described the stench as something frightful, and were unable to approach many of the bodies of those first killed.

Shortly after this preparations were begun for a change of base. The boat being too heavy in its saturated condition for transportation, was hauled out, and while it was undergoing the drying process, plumes and "specimens" were carefully packed and everything put in readiness to start for what Lander called his "deer paradise." Two days sufficed to lighten the boat, and at sunrise one morning we might have been seen emerging from the "North Field" in a state of great good humor and eager anticipation of the sport ahead. Our guide assured us that deer were as plentiful in the vicinity we were about to visit as 'gators had been in Lake "Helen B——." Was it any wonder, therefore, that we were pleased with the prospect, and impatient to be on the trail?

A long day's ride across the prairie and through "flat" woods brought us to the desired haven, with no incident of interest to recount, save the loss of a tent pole, the recovery of which, cost Lander a three-mile tramp on the back trail, and by four o'clock we were comfortably settled in Camp "Milton."

Owing to the protracted absence of rain, water in the pine woods was not easily found, and we experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient for daily use. On the savannahs" stagnant water abounded, but in order to get a supply for cooking and drinking purposes, a well had to be excavated, and even this did not furnish the quality desired.

The Deacon cast about with his "divining rod," but this time *he* was unsuccessful, and as a result of these failures we drew largely on the reserve of "medicine" and "malt extract." Sunrise the next morning saw the matutinal meal duly disposed of, and we were soon on the track of venison.

There being four of us, we "traveled east," west, north and south—one in each direction. All were back in camp by ten o'clock, and the total count showed twenty-four deer seen, and six killed—three falling to Lander's skill, and one to each the others. I venture to assert that, had we all made effort to shoot as many as possible, the number would have been doubled. I objected to indiscriminate slaughter, as, indeed, did both my companions, and remonstrated with Lander regarding the unsportsman-like spirit exhibited by so doing; but he, in nowise abashed, gave answer to the effect that "hides were worth forty cents a pound," and he knew how to "jerk" the meat.

"Beside," said he, "I reckon we mout as well butcher 'em as let the d——d Inguns do it."

His line of argument set aside our objections (never very strongly urged), and quieted all scruples. Nothing got away after this, that could be killed, save does, and they, being pregnant, were not molested.

A dozen deer were frequently seen in an hour's tramp; and it was no very unusual thing for one man to sight double that number during the day.

We hunted only at feeding time, generally from sunrise till nine o'clock, and from three until dark—the middle portion of the day being devoted to swinging idly in a hammock, sleepily wishing that a meal would be furnished every hour.

While hunting a bee tree (this land had, for us, literally "flowed with milk and honey"), several miles south of camp, Lander had discovered an *egret* rookery. We had not been particularly successful in our efforts to obtain good specimens of this member of the heron family, and were anxious, moreover, to get some of the plumes with which they are ornamented at this time of the year. All hands, therefore, repaired to the "Cypress," where they were nesting, anticipating little trouble in killing as many as we desired; but the place proved practically inaccessible, being surrounded by a marsh so thickly covered with grass and flags that the boat was of no avail. We reluctantly abandoned all hope of getting any number, and were obliged to rest content with the few stragglers brought to grass while flying about the margin.

April being now in its "sere and yellow leaf," and business at home demanding the presence of some, we decided to break camp and turn our faces northward.

For several days, Darby and Bill had been among the missing; Lander supposing they would find their way to camp, had allowed them to wander at will, and now being wanted, no trace of them could we discover. Their presence being an absolute necessity, however, and concluding other cattle had seduced them from their allegiance, Lander started on the trail.

After an entire day devoted to the search—being ten miles from camp—he heard "Darby's" bell, and following the sound, soon captured the runaways. He returned to camp the same evening, but too late for a start.

Next morning, camp "Milton" was deserted, and we were travelling toward Eau Gallie. Varying the monotony of the return journey only by a day's halt at "Simmons," we reached Indian river safely, and immediately prepared for the sail to Titusville. The "Crazy Jane" was brought from her anchorings in Elbow Creek, and with plunder safely re-stowed, we supposed everything favorable for an early start, but "man proposes," etc., and we were treated to a norther, continuing for five days, during which time we camped in the house occupied by Frank Strobhar, and were the recipients of much kindly attention at his hands.

While waiting for a change of wind—tiring of quail shooting, and surfeited with fishing—time hung heavily on our hands, and the devices for murdering it, were as numerous and ingenious as any employed to encompass the destruction of animal life. Among other schemes for hurrying *Pater Tempus*, may be mentioned attendance on a Sunday evening entertainment, where one Bristow expounded Holy Writ, to his African parishioners. The author of his discourse was Tom Lawton, one of the Eau Gallie trinity, and as the "Divine" could neither read nor write, he must have received his knowledge through patient oral instruction. At the risk of being tedious, I append the following extract:

"Bredren and Fren's:—I's gwine ter 'splain ter yo' on'erstan' in' ter day, de simple ole story ob de Parable Son. One time dey bin a ole produgal, en he hab two sons; one bin er bery good young man, he do ebery ting 'pon he fader plantation: he feed de mule an' hogs, chop wood, en fetch water for he sisters ter cook, an', in fac', all de little job wat he fader tell him fo' do, he go do, en he ain't grumble. But de youngest son bin a bad, lazy young man, an' he tell he fader dat he tink he kin tak' his sha' ob de prop'ty en make a libin widout so much work; so he make de ole man gib him all his sha' ob de money, an' he put de money in he pocket, en gone ter a strange lan'. Well, he bein' naturally *so* bad, he soon wase all de money on whisky en fine grub; fust ting he know, he ain't hab a cent ob money ter buy hominy er meat. So he hire ter a man ter feed hogs; well, de man bin berry stingy, en he no gib him nuff ter eat, he keep makin' he ration ob meal less an' less, till one day de pore young man git *so* hungry, till he couldn't stan' it any longer, and he full up he belly wid de hux w'at he hab for feed de hogs. Yo' all know wha' a bad ting hux is; well, de hux gib him de belly ache, en he say he gwine back to he daddy's house; so he started, en wen de old Produgal see him a-far off, he run en fell on he neck en cried, en hollered ter him sarvints ter run en kill de fat calf, en run out en invite all he best frien's to cum en eat, en rejoice. So de sarvints went out ter all de big rich people to invite 'em to de ole produgal's dinner; but dey all commenced, wid one akord, ter make 'scuse, so wen de sarvints tole de ole produgal, he got berry angry, and tole 'em ter go back inter de highways en hedges, en *compel* der pore wite trash ter come en help eat de dinner, 'fer I hab killed de fatted calf, en I'm afraid its gwine ter spile on my hands.' Well, de sarvints went en brung all de poor en lame en blin' people wot nebber seed de inside of a 'spectable house befo' an' dey wase mos' all wat bin on de table, en wen dey got up from dat table, dey gaddered up ob de broken fragmen's dat was lef' forty baskets full, en two small fishes," etc., etc.

It was delivered with an unction worthy of a Beecher, and the gestures and facial contortions would have shamed Delsarte.

At last the norther expended itself, and, bidding adieu to the "Three Guardsmen"—Frank, Tom and Henry—we were once again running before a southeast wind, "homeward bound."

The run to Titusville—a distance of forty-four miles—was made in eight hours (inclusive of an hour's stop at Rockledge for dinner) and at five o'clock we were safely disembarked at Fox wharf.

I had been informed at Rockledge that owing to lack of water the Salt Lake boats had ceased running above Lake Harvey, and we were endeavoring to reconcile ourselves to the prospect of a forty-mile ride in the mail wagon, when, upon inquiry, Dr. Fox, the Titusville railroad magnate, apprised us of the fact that the We-ki-wa, Capt. Jones, was at Salt Lake, and would start next day, upon the arrival of the "mule train." We at once engaged passage for Jacksonville, and prepared our traps for transfer to the steamer.

Had it not been so late in the season, I should probably have sailed my boat down the St. Johns, at least as far as Pilatka, but under the circumstances, all preferred going through without delay, and the Crazy Jane went "out of commission."

At five o'clock the following afternoon (Saturday) the We-ki-wa steamed out of Salt Lake, and on the Monday evening following we landed in Jacksonville; there doffing our backwoods' dress and appearing, for the first time in five months, in all the discomforts of civilized apparel.

With our arrival at Titusville the "Winter's Cruise" of 1879-80, came practically to a close. It had been an interval of rare good sport, and almost unalloyed pleasure.

Slight differences had arisen, but the introduction of an objectionable element is sometimes unavoidable, and by past experience we learn to guard the future. Clouds and sunshine are each as fairly represented in camp life as in ordinary existence, and the sportsman's fitness as *compagnon de voyage* is only established by his ability to endure the former with the same grace and *bonhommie* as would characterise his appreciation of the latter. The *would-be* sportsman, deprived by nature of this necessary qualification, and finding himself unable to procure the services of a nurse, should remain content and safe in the security of *domestic* "cover" and "apron-string" beatitude.

I have not in these rambling letters attempted to do more than give a chatty description of camp-life with a few of its attendant incidents, and at the same time conveying to the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD some faint idea of the sport afforded by a Winter's "marooning" in the "Land of Flowers."

It is one thing to make a readable romance, introducing "American humor," and quite a different matter to round the ordinary routine of every-day camp-life into a literary entertainment that will not sit heavy on the public stomach. So, if in avoiding the romance, I have failed to interest the reader, there is still left the consciousness of having clung in my narrative to at least the hem of the garment of truth.

Seriously, if any of my brother sportsmen are pleased, and so far favorably impressed with what has been written as to venture the issue of a like experience, my word for it, they will be doubly repaid, both in health and pleasure, and these sketches will not have been written in vain.

It is my intention to organize another party during the coming Fall, with a much more extended trip in view, both on land and water, and I shall be glad to open correspondence with a few gentlemen sportsmen who, having a fancy for Southern shooting and camp-life, would like to join.

FINIS.

THE CHICAGO FIELD $4 a year; $2 for six months; $1 for three months. Three copies one year, $9.

A Powder Test.

GREENWOOD, WIS.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have seen considerable in your columns of late with regard to Dittmar powder, both *pro* and *con*. I used it some last Summer, but did not like it at all. This Spring I wrote to the home office of the Dittmar Powder Co., telling them my trouble with it, and got a special letter from them telling me why I had failed with it. I ordered a supply of it for club use here, and to satisfy myself made tests as below.

I used the left-hand barrel of a Remington, ten-gauge, nine-pound, thirty-inch gun, for every shot; Dennison penetration test pads, black center, five-inch diameter; distance, forty yards. The black powder was a favorite brand with me (Orange Lightning), which I had proved and tested against other powders. The recoil I give, as best I could average it, simply from shock I received. The Dittmar was grain "C," black label.

Powder..... Drs.	Shot, No. 7..... Oz.	Dittmar. Pattern, 5 in. circle	Dittmar. Penetration.....	Dittmar. Recoil.....	Black. Pattern.....	Black. Penetration.....	Black. Recoil.....
4	1	5	33	0	12	40	1
4¼	1⅛	7	30	0	6	31	2
4½	1¼	11	34	1	6	23	4
4½	1	12	35	0	6	31	2
		35	132		30	125	
		30	125				
		5	7 in favor of Dittmar.				

The recoil of my gun with charges above four and a half drams of this black powder is so heavy I did not like to use it in larger charges, but I increased the Dittmar with the following results:

Dittmar.

Powder..... Drs.	Shot, No. 7..... Oz.	Pattern, 5-in. circle	Penetration.....	Recoil.....
4¾	1	16	37	1
4¾	1⅛	17	34	2
5	1⅛	12	39	3
5	1¼	10	39	4
5⅛	1⅛	9	44	4
5½	1¼	9	39	5

I find when Dittmar is used bulk for bulk with black powder, it is not much stronger, but increase the charge till I get some recoil and I get the strength. Five and a half drams of Dittmar gave about as much recoil as I could well stand, and did not improve either pattern or penetration, but on the contrary, fell off a little; 4¾ with 1 oz. or 1¼ oz. shot gave best results. I loaded as follows, both powders alike, in metal shells, gauge 10; *two No. 8 U. M. C. black-edge wads*, on powder, giving the loading rammer two or three blows from a three-quarter pound mallet, the force of the blow, by my counter scales, showing about two pounds. On shot I simply pressed down one No. 9 wad.

From above experiments I have decided that I can get as good pattern and penetration (a little better, if anything) with the Dittmar as with the best of black powder. And the great advantage I expect from it is, a second shot at once, unimpeded by smoke; also a clean gun, even after a long day's shooting.

H. J. THOMAS.

Draco's Opinion of Dittmar Powder.

CRESTON, IOWA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Allow me to offer my tribute, with others, to the efficiency of the Dittmar powder, as at present manufactured. I have used it during the last two seasons in the field, and also at the trap. A portion of the time I have mixed it with equal portions of cheap black powder, not because of any fear of the Dittmar, but simply to lessen expense. I use a Barclay loader, two good wads on powder and card over shot. I use the Dittmar "C" brand, load same as common powder, press wads down firmly and crimp fairly tight. Last year Dr. Thornton won the Iowa state championship, over nearly one hundred competitors, using clear Dittmar. J. L. Williams, of Marshalltown, one of the finest shots in the state, uses it for all kinds of shooting, and it was a matter of notorious comment at the state tournament last year that no man who went to the trap killed his birds, at all distances, as clean as "Jim" Williams.

As the result of my own experience I would state that I can use one hundred five-dram charges of Dittmar with more comfort than I can fifty similar charges of black powder. Try it, brother sportsmen, don't be afraid of it, load it just as you do the old kind, and I believe nine out of ten will adopt it, either in whole or in part. I may add that when I first commenced to use it, I did so merely to clean the cake out of my gun. Every practical sportsman knows that in a hard dry atmosphere upon our prairies the best of powder will form a bed at the muzzle of a choke bore, and I, acting under the advice of a friend, was in the habit of taking a few shells along loaded with Dittmar, and whenever my gun got foul I would clean it out by using one of them. Finding that I killed just as effectually with the Dittmar, I commenced mixing it, and finally used it clear in the first barrel and mixed in the second. I am in hopes, friend Mohawk, you will give this powder a full and fair trial, when I am satisfied the result will be its general adoption.

DRACO.

The Horse.

Fixtures.

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Coney Island	June 19 to Sept. 1	Sullivan, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13
Saratoga, N. Y., 1st Meeting	July 17 to 31	Saratoga, N. Y., 2d Meeting	Aug. 5 to Sept. 1
Uniontown, Pa	July —	Oakland, Cal	Sept. —
Sterling, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Helena, Montana	Sept. 6 to 11

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Chicago, Ill	July 20 to 24	Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 24 to 27
La Salle, Ill	July 27 to 30	Lincoln, Ill	Aug. 24 to 28
Cleveland, O	July 27 to 30	Cleveland, O	Aug. 30 to Sept. 3
Buffalo, N. Y	Aug. 3 to 6	Fort Wayne, Ind	Sept. 6 to 10
Prophetstown, Ill	Aug. 4 to 7	Batavia, N. Y	Sept. 7 to 10
Sterling, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Quincy, Ill	Sept. 7 to 11
Sullivan, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Chicago	Sept. 13 to 18
Mendota, Ill	Aug. 10 to 13	Toledo, O	Sept. 13 to 18
Tiskilwa, Ill	Aug. 11 to 14	Dubuque, Ia	Sept. 15 to 18
Earlville, Ill	Aug. 18 to 21	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 20 to 25
Bushnell, Ill	Aug. 23 to 28	Middletown, Del	Sept. 21 to 24
Macomb, Ill	Aug. 23 to 27	Dover, Del	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2

Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Summer Racing Meeting.

Though but one day intervened between the first and second meetings the Jockey Club determined on giving an extra day on June 29th, thus making the running continuous. Though the weather was all that could be desired and the track in good order, the attendance was light.

There were three events on the programme. The first a club purse, $250, for all ages; $50 to the second, four year olds and upward to carry 109 lbs., three year olds, 90 lbs.; one mile and a quarter. The entries were Blue Lodge; Omega; Florence Payne, and Granger. Blue Lodge was made a prime favorite, selling for $100; the field, $30. They were sent away to a good start. At the stand Blue Lodge was a length in front, which she increased to three at the quarter pole; Florence P. second; Omega, third; Granger fourth. The race was never in doubt, Blue Lodge winning by a length and a half; Florence Payne, second; Omega, third; Granger, fourth. Time, 2:15½.

A club purse $250, all ages, followed, $50 to second; handicap, three-quarter-mile heats. The following started: Lavacca, who sold in the pools for $100; Matagorda, $70; Charley Ross, $30; Mamie R, $25, and the field, $30, consisting of Genevieve, Mollie Hart, and Eli.

First Heat.—Lavacca went off in the lead, and Matagorda second, Mamie R, third. Mamie R went to the front before reaching the half-mile pole, Lavacca second, Matagorda third. They ran in this order to the three-quarters, where Charley Ross joined the leaders. Entering the stretch Ross came away and won handily by a length, Lavacca second, four lengths in front of Genevieve, third, followed by Matagorda, Mamie R, and Mollie Hart in the order named. Eli was distanced. Time, 1:16¼.

Second Heat.—Charley Ross, $180; Matagorda, $150; field, $130; Matagorda had the best of the start, but at the turn was passed by Charley Ross, Genevieve, third, followed by Lavacca, Mollie Hart, and Mamie R. Charley Ross and Matagorda raced together to the lower turn, when Matagorda was beaten, Lavacca taking second place. Charley Ross won easily by three lengths, Lavacca second, one length in front of Genevieve, third, followed by Matagorda, Mamie R, and Mollie Hart. Time, 1:17.

The third race was a club purse of $250; $50 the second, for maidens; one mile and an eighth. The starters were Rosella, who sold in the pools for $100; Charlemagne, $50; Satilla, $20, and the field, $30, consisting of Bonnie Castle, Rye Bread and Sistova. Rosella was first away, Sistova, second, Satilla third, followed by Rye Bread, Charlemagne and Bonnie Castle. At the quarter pole Rosella still led, Rye Bread second, Charlemagne third, Satilla fourth. Charlemagne took second place at the half. Rosella was never headed and won easily by four lengths, Charlemagne second, three lengths in front of Satilla, third, followed by Bonnie Castle, Sistova and Rye Bread, in the order named. Time, 2:02¾.

The second meeting opened on June 30, with continued fine weather, but slim attendance. The four races on the programme proved to be first class events and deserved better recognition from the race-going public.

The first race was for a club purse, $300, for maidens, two-year-olds; $50 to the second horse, one mile. In the pools Valeria, and the Tom Bowling filly coupled, brought $100: Tom Bush, $100; and the field, composed of Lord Lyon, Corn Bread, and Little Nell, $75. After several ineffectual efforts, the lot were sent away to a fair start, Tom Bush leading, followed by Valeria, Tom Bowling filly third; Corn Bread, Little Nell, Waif and Lord Lyon in the order named. Through the back stretch the positions were unchanged. At the far turn Valeria took a commanding lead, and coming on won three lengths, Little Nell second followed by Waif, two lengths off, and a length separating Tom Bush, Corn Bread, and Lord Lyon in the order named. Time, 1:47.

The second race was a club purse of $400, for maidens, three-year-olds, 100 of which to the second horse, one mile and a quarter. Seven started. In the betting, Mr, Grinstead's Allundi was the favorite, selling for $250, Boswell, $100, and the field, $150, composed of Satilla, Bravo, Apothecary, Beeswing and Moscow. They were sent away at the first attempt, Allundi leading, the others close up. At the half-mile pole Apothecary took third place, Boswell fourth. On the lower turn Allundi increased her lead a length, Moscow second and Boswell third. Allundi came away and won easily by two lengths, Moscow second, two lengths in front of Boswell, third, followed by Apothecary, Satilla, Beeswing and Bravo. Time, 2:13½.

The third races was the Board of Trade Handicap stake, all ages, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out by May 1st, 1880; $600 added, $200 of which to second, $100 to third. One mile and a half. Out of the fifty-three nominations the following four came to the post. Long Taw, who was the favorite, selling in the pools for $200; Headlight, $100; Renown, $80; Longtime, $50. When the flag dropped Longtime had a length the best of it, Headlight, second, Renown, third, Long Taw, fourth. Passing the stand, Headlight was a length ahead of Long Taw and Longtime, who were head and head, Renown a good fourth. No change took place on the lower turn or at the quarter pole. At the half Headlight was a head in front of Longtime second, Long Taw and Renown lapped. Before reaching the lower turn Long Taw dropped back last, but at the three-quartere he came again and was second into the stretch. Headlight was lapped by Longtime, and, after a driving race home, Headlight won at the post by a short neck, Longtime second, four lengths in front of Renown, third, Long Taw, fourth, he being eased when it was found that he could not win. Time, 2:37¾.

The fourth race was a hurdle purse of $400; $75 to the second, $25 to the third horse; two miles over eight hurdles, welter weights, forty lbs. added to weight for age. Four started. In the betting Cannon was the favorite, selling for $200; Captain Franklin, $60, and the field $60, consisting of Longsick and Harry Bishop. Captain Franklin had the best of the start. At the first Hurdle Cannon was over first, followed by Longsick, Capt. Franklin and Harry Bishop. There was no change at the second Hurdle. The third hurdle was knocked down by Cannon. A fine race over the other hurdles now ensued, and after a sharp finish Bishop won, Franklin, second, Cannon, third, Longsick, fourth. Time, 3:48.

On the second day, July 1, the weather was heavy and during the afternoon showery, causing many to remain in town. The four races on the card were good contests, and those who ventured to the course were well repaid.

The first race was a Club purse $300 for all ages: $50 of which to second horse; winners of $1,000 and upward at either meeting excluded: maidens, three years old, allowed 5 lbs.; four years old and upward, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter. Two started. These were: Fair Count and Duke of Kent. The betting was $200 to $100 on Fair Count, who won in a canter. Time, 2:14.

The second race was the Lawrence & Martin Purse $400, for all ages; $100 to the second. Two miles. Six started. In the pools Lillie R. sold the favorite for $100; Frank Short $90; J. H. Haverly $50, and the field $75, composed of Liatunah; Bettie F. and Alpha. When the flag dropped Alpha had a commanding lead. J. H. Haverly went to the front at the quarter-pole, Bettie F. second, Frank Short third, Liatunah fourth, Alpha fifth and Lillie R. last. Passing the stand Haverly was a head in front of Bettie F, second, Frank Short a length behind, third, Lillie R. fourth, Liatunah fifth, Alpha sixth. No changes occurred at the quarter-pole, but before reaching the half-mile Frank Short was second, lapped on Haverly, and Lillie R. third. They ran in this order to the three-quarters, where Frank Short took the lead, lapped by Lillie R. Entering the stretch Lillie R. assumed command, came away, and won easily by three lengths, Frank Short second, two lengths in front of Haverly, third, followed by Liatunah, Bettie F. and Alpha. Time, 3:33¼.

The third race was a selling purse for all ages, $50 of which to second; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Ten started. In the betting Matagorda was the favorite, selling for $250; Big Medicine, $200, Mary Anderson, $75; the field, $100, composed of Capt. Wragge; Macedonicus; Alice Bruce; Eli; Granger; Redman, and Mollie Hart. When the flag fell Mary Anderson was leading followed by Mollie Hart, Big Medicine, Matagorda, Macedonicus, Alice Bruce, Eli and Granger. Passing the stand Redman led, Mary Anderson, second, Big Medicine, third, the rest well up and bunched. No changes took place at the quarter or half mile poles. On the lower turn Big Medicine took second place, with Matagorda third, Captain Wragge, fourth. Entering the stretch Matagorda came away, and won easily by two lengths, Captain Wragge, second, a length in front of Big Medicine, third, followed by Macedonicus, Mary Anderson, Alice Bruce, Eli, Granger, Mollie Hart and Redman in the order named. Time, 2:00.

The fourth race was a club purse of $200, for all ages, of which $50 to the second; five furlongs. Four started. Knight Templar sold in the pools $100; Charley Ross, $100, and the field, $125, consisting of Rosella and Respond. They were sent away to an uneven start: Respond and Charlie Ross leading, Knight Templar third, Rosella last. At the three-quarter pole Knight Templar and Charlie Ross had overhauled Respond; Knight Templar came away on the stretch, and won cleverly by two lengths, Respond second, a half length in front of Charlie Ross, Rosella fourth. Time 1:03¼.

On July 2, the third day of the second meeting, there was a marked improvement in the attendance. The track was in good order, notwithstanding the previous afternoon's rains. Three races were on the card. The first race was a handicap purse $500, all ages, $50 of which to the second horse. One mile. Six started. In the pools Charley Ross sold for $200; Matagorda, $160; Florence B. $50; Moscow, $100; and the field, $60, consisting of Granger and Satilla. The drum tapped to a bad start, Moscow being left at the post. At the quarter pole Florence B led a length in front of Charley Ross, Matagorda third. Entering the stretch Charley Ross lapped Florence B and after a sharp finish Charley Ross won by a neck, Florence B second, two lengths in front of Matagorda third, followed by Moscow, Satilla and Granger. Time, 1:44.

The second race was the Palmer House stakes, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $800 added. $200 of which to the second horse, and $100 to third; winners of any three-year old stake to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more three-year-old stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Two miles Closed with 20 subscribers. Five started. In the pools Bancroft and Boswell (Young's pair) coupled brought $400, Lavacca, $125, and the field, $50, consisting of Mary Anderson and Bravo. They were sent away to a good start, Bancroft leading. Mary Anderson took the lead at the quarter pole, Bancroft second, Lavacca third, Boswell fourth, Bravo fifth. There were no changes to the three quarter pole. Passing the stand. Mary Anderson was a length in front, Bancroft second, Boswell third, lapped by Lavacca, Bravo last. On the lower turn Bancroft took the lead, with Lavacca second. Bancroft won by a length and a half, Lavacca, second, three lengths from Mary Anderson third, Boswell fourth, Bravo fifth. Time, 3:43.

The third race was the Chapin & Gore purse of $500 for all ages; $100 of which to the second, and $50 to the third. Mile heats. Seven started. Beatitude was a great favorite, selling for $500, the $100 consisting of Charlemagne, Rosella, Mollie Hart, Sallie Polk, Eli, and Genevieve.

First Heat.—Rosella had the best of the start, Beatitude second, Charlemagne third, followed by Genevieve, Sallie Polk and Mollie Hart. Beatitude took the lead at the quarter, was never headed, and won in a canter by two lengths. Rosella second, a neck in front of Charlemagne, third, followed by Mollie Hart, Sallie Polk, Genevieve and Eli in the order named. Time, 1:47.

Second Heat.—Beatitude was left out of the pools. Rosella brought $100, and the field $30. Sallie Polk was first away, Genevieve second, Beatitude third, followed by Charlemagne, Rosella, Mollie Hart, and Eli. Beatitude took the lead at the quarter, Rosella second, Charlemagne third. Beatitude won easily by two lengths, Rosella second, two lengths in front of Charlemagne, third. Sallie Polk fourth, Mollie Hart fifth, Genevieve and Eli distanced. Time, 1:46½.

July 3, the fourth day, a large attendance was present and the track was in fine order. The four races on the card gave great satisfaction.

The first race was a selling purse of $300, all ages; $50 of which to the second horse, selling allowances, one mile and three quarters. Seven started. These were Solicitor, who sold the favorite for $200; Cash Clay $125; Bettie F, $100; Omega $75, and the field, $75, consisting of Apothecary, Macedonicus, and Mollie Hart. Apothecary and Macedonicus were first away, but at the half-mile pole, Mollie Hart moved into second place. Passing the stand Macedonicus led Apothecary a length, Mollie Hart third, lapped by Solicitor, fourth, the rest well up. Solicitor took the third place at the quarter, and before reaching the half mile pole he took the lead, with Bettie F second, Omega third. Solicitor was never afterward headed, and won easily by two lengths, Omega second, a length in front of Bettie F. third, followed by Apothecary, Cash Clay, Macedonicus and Mollie Hart in the order named. Time, 3:06½.

The second race was the Sherman House Purse, $1,000, for all ages, $200 of which to second, and $100 to the third horse. Three miles. Five started. Morris' pair, Frank Short and Long Taw brought $500 in the pools; Lillie R, $250; and the field, $75; composed of Alice Bruce and Sistova. Frank Short and Alice Bruce were first off, Frank Short taking the lead at the quarter pole, Alice Bruce second, Lillie R third, Long Taw fourth and Sistova last. Passing the stand Frank Short was five lengths in front of Alice Bruce second, Lillie R four lengths from her, third, Long Taw fourth, Sistova last. They ran in this order to entering the stretch the second time, when Lillie R, took second place, Frank Short leading three lengths, the same distance from Long Taw, third, Alice Bruce a good fourth. At the quarter pole the pace improved, and before reaching the half-mile Long Taw moved up and took the lead, Frank Short second, lapped by Lillie R, Alice Bruce a good fourth. Entering the stretch Long Taw came home an easy winner by two lengths, Alice Bruce second, two lengths in front of Frank Short third, Lillie R fourth, Sistova beaten off. The time of the first mile was 1:55½; two miles, 3:43¾; and the race in 5:33.

The third race was a Club purse $400 for beaten horses, all ages, $100 of which to the second. Winners at either meeting excluded. Mile heats. Seven started. In the pools, Big Henry was a strong favorite, selling for $500; Gold Bug $300; Monopoly $150, and the field $175, consisting of Omega, Macedonicus, Respond and Renown. First heat.—At the tap of the drum Omega went away in the lead. At the quarter Renown was in front, Gold Bug second, Respond third, the rest well up. Before reaching the half Gold Bug assumed command, with Big Henry second, Monopoly third. Gold Bug came away and won the heat easily by two lengths, Big Henry second, the same distance in front of Monopoly, third, followed by Renown, Respond, Omega and Macedonicus in the order named. Time, 1:43.

Second heat.—Gold Bug $500, Big Henry $250; field, $50. Renown went away in the lead, Omega second, Gold Bug third, Big Henry fourth, Monopoly fifth, Respond sixth, Macedonicus last. Big Henry took the lead at the quarter, Gold Bug second. Before reaching the half-mile pole Gold Bug went to the front, Big Henry second, Monopoly third. The latter passed by Big Henry on the lower turn. Gold Bug came away and won easily in a canter by three lengths, Monopoly second, two lengths in front of Omega, third, Macedonicus fourth, Big Henry, Respond and Renown distanced. Big Henry broke down. Time, 1:44½.

The fourth race was an extra race; purse $200, all ages, of which $50 to the second horse; winners of the year excluded. Three-quarters of a mile. Eleven started. In the betting Vendor was the favorite, selling for $200; Redman $125; Cammie F. $100; Boswell $50, and the field $200, consisting of Satilla; Beeswing; Little Nell; Blue Grass; Duplicate; Eli, and Strasburg. The large Field gave the starter considerable trouble in getting them off; after several ineffectual attempts the flag dropped to a bad start, Vendor having the best of it. At the half mile Vendor was lapped by Boswell and Satilla, Cammie F. a length off. Entering the stretch the latter assumed the lead, and won by two lengths; Beeswing second; Little Nell two lengths off, followed by Satilla, Boswell, Blue Grass, Vendor, Redman, Eli, Duplicate and Strasburg. Time, 1:16½.

The second Summer racing meeting was brought to a close on July 5. The weather could not have been improved, and with an attractive programme, and the fact of its being holiday, drew to the course an enormous attendance, estimated at 12,000. The track was slow, but safe, and the four races on the card gave general satisfaction.

The first race was a club purse of $300, for three-year-olds that had never won; $50 of which to second; one mile and an eighth. Six started. Duke of Kent was the favorite at $145, Captain Wragge $125, and the field $45, consisting of Bosworth; Bonnie Castle; Duplicate, and Satilla. The race resulted in a dead heat. Time, 3:02¼, and was not run off. The owners dividing.

The second event, was the Citizens' and Merchants' purse of $2,500 for all ages, $300 of which to second, $200 to third; mile heats, best three in five. Beatitude, Rosella, Charlie Ross, and Respond started. Beatitude was a strong favorite, at $500, to $75 for the field. Rosella won the first and second heats, in 1:45; 1:48 and the other three, and the race was won by Beatitude. Time, 1:48¼; 1:48¼; 1:51½. Charlie Ross and Respond were distanced in the third heat.

The third race was a Club purse of $500, for all ages, $50 of which to second, with allowances. One and half miles. Ten started. Gold Bug was the favorite, selling for $250; Solicitor, $120; Jim Malone, $50; Alice Bruce, 50; and the field $50, composed of Matagorda, Liatunah, Macedonicus, Sallie Polk, Longsick and Granger. Gold Bug won by two lengths; Matagorda second; Jim Malone third. Time, 2:38¼.

The fourth event was a handicap hurdle race, purse $400, $75 of which to second, $25 to the third, two miles, over eight hurdles. The starters were Cannon, who sold in the pools for $150; Harry Bishop, $100, and Capt. Franklin, $80. Capt. Franklin won by a length, Harry Bishop, second. The judges not believing Cannon to have been ridden to win decided not to place him pending an investigation. The time was 4:05¼.

SALES OF NOTED RACE HORSES.—During the racing meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, several noted race horses changed hands, the most prominent of which were that of Irish King four years, by Longfellow, dam Little Fanny, to Mr. Chas. Barthgate, New York, for $4,000, also to the same party, chestnut filly Blue Lodge, three years, by Fellowcraft, dam Bonnie May, for $3,000. The same gentleman also bought of Messrs. G. W. Bowen & Co., the chestnut colt One Dime four years, by Wanderer, dam by imp. Scythian, for $5,000. These purchases were for Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, whose colors will again be seen on the Eastern turf.

Mr. C. H. Norris sold to John Spillman for an Eastern party, the bay gelding, Victim, four years, by Victory, dam Lucy May, by Bonnie Scotland, terms private. Mr. D. Swigert sold to Mr. Geo. Hakes the bay colt Moscow, three years, by War Dance, out of Optima. Messrs. Brewster & Co. sold to Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds' the bay mare Fortuna, five years, by Enquirer, out of Farfaletta, for $2,000. Mr. D. Swigert also sold to a Western party, the chestnut gelding Tripoli, four years, by War Dance, dam Fly. Mr. Geo. Hakes sold to Mr G. B. Morris, the bay colt J. H. Haverly, three years, by War Dance, out of Dewberry, for $1500, and Mr. Jas. Davis purchased of Mr. J. A. Grinstead, the bay filly Erailla, three years, by imp. Strachino, dam Eisle, price paid $700.

Trap Shooting.

Fixtures.

Peoria, Ill., glass ball tournament, July 13, 14 and 15.

Annual Convention and Tournament of the Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

MACON, MO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The annual convention and tournament of Missouri Sportsmen's Association was held at Macon, Mo., on June 1, 2, 3 and 4, and was completely successful and unusually interesting. Following are the officers for next year: President, J. B. C. Lucas, of St. Louis; vice-president, Paul Francke, St. Joseph; second vice-president, Dr. Starke, Kansas City; treasurer, C. G. Epperson, Macon City; recording secretary, Dr. R. Morris Swander, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, J. W. Crookes, St. Louis. The tournament, the scores of which follow, are excellent, and worthy of close inspection.

Shoot No. 1.—Purse $200; 10 single birds, 21 yards.

W. E. Scott	01110 11111—8	P. Webber	11011 01111—8
F. G. Hopkins	01011 01110—6	C. Webber	10100 11010—5
W. T. Den	11011 11011—8	J. Selsor	01011 11111—8
W. W. Hackney	10111 11101—8	J. Bennett	11111 11111-10
R. W. Main	01111 11111—9	C. Ross	01111 01100—6
B. F. Buzard	11111 01111—9	J. L. Williams	11111 11111-10
Paul Francke	11111 11111-10	D. O'Brien	01101 11101—7
E. H. Paine	10011 01101—6	Frank Young	11111 01110—8
L. T. Meader	01111 11011—8	W. H. Ellett	11111 11111-10
Fred Erb, Sr	11011 01111—8	W. G. Brown	11111 11111-10
H. C. West	11110 11111—9	J. Buttles	01111 11110—8
H. C. Pierce	11010 11101—7	H. Buttles	11100 11111—8
J. B. C. Lucas	11110 11110—9	J. M. Thornton	10010 11111—7
L. D. Dozier	11111 01111—9	W. A. Cox	11110 11110—8
T. H. Burtt	01111 11101—8	G. Hasfurther	11111 11111-10
T. W. McMannus	11111 01110—8	W. T. Erwin	11111 11111-10
P. J. Teasdale	11111 00011—7	J. C. Colwell	11111 11101—9
S. B. Bauman	10100 11001—5	S. Cockrell	11111 11111-10
Fred Erb, Jr	11111 11111-10	R. C. Danforth	11111 11111-10
J. M. Hershey	11111 01111—9	B. H. Shelby	11111 11111-10
Yank Watson	11110 11111—9	W. Forcht	01111 01101—7
M. A. Lowe	01001 11101—6	S. B. Hanley	10111 11101—8
A. G. Allen	10011 11011—7	T. A. Smedley	11011 00111—7
W. W. Judy	01110 11100—6	J. D. Proud	11001 11111—8
S. Martin	11101 11111—9	J. H. Clayton	11001 10111—7
J. A. Castell	11111 01111—9	C. P. Hess	11101 11110—8
H. Sebold	11010 11101—7	J. Schneider	00110 11111—7

Ties on 10, 3 birds, 26 yards rise.

Francke	111—3	Hasfurther	0w
Erb, Jr	111—3	Erwin	0w
Bennett	10w	Cockrell	10w
Williams	111—3	Danforth	110—2
Ellett	111—3	Shelby	0w
Brown	110—2		

Francke, Erb, Jr., Williams and Ellett divide first money, $102.60.

Ties on 9, for second money.

Main	111—3	Hershey	111—3
Buzard	0w	Watson	110—2
West	111—3	Martin	101—2
Lucas	001—1	Castell	10w
Dozier	111—3	Colwell	0w

Main, West, Dozier, and Hershey divide second money, $76.95.

Ties on 8, 3 birds, 26 yards rise, for third money.

Scott	110—2	Selsor	0w
W. T. Den	111—3	Young	110—2
W. W. Hackney	101—2	J. Buttles	10w
L. T. Meader	011—2	H. Buttles	111—3
Erb, Sr	111—3	Cox	10w
Burtt	10w	Hanley	0w
McMannus	111—3	Proud	111—3
Webber	0w	Hess	0w

Second tie.

Den	10	Buttles	10
Erb, Sr	0	Proud	10
McMannus	111		

McMannus wins third money, $51.30.

Ties on 7, 3 birds, 26 yards, fourth money.

Pierce	10w	Thornton	111—3
Teasdale	0w	Forcht	0w
Allen	10w	Smedley	0w
Siebold	111—3	Clayton	110—2
O'Brien	0w	Schneider	0w

Second tie.

Sebold	000	Thornton	111

Thornton wins third money, $25.65.

Two pair of birds for fourth money; ties on 7 birds, 23 yards rise.

Watson	10	Leeder	00
Dozier	10	Brown	11 11—4
Burtt	11 10—3	Huston	10
Ellett	11 11—4	Thornton	11 10—3
Hershing	00		

Ellett and Brown divide.

Shoot No. 2.—Five pairs of birds, 18 yards rise.

W. C. Scott	11 00 10 00 11—5	D. O'Brien	10 10 11 11 11—8
Geo. Hasfurther	11 01 11 10 11—8	W. H. Ellet	11 01 10 11 10—7
W. T. Den	11 11 10 11 11—9	I. M. Thornton	01 10 10 11 11—7
J. B. C. Lucas	11 10 10 10 00—5	Frank Young	11 10 10 11 11—8
H. C. West	11 10 11 11 10—8	I. M. Hershey	10 01 11 10 11—7
E. H. Payne	10 11 10 11 11—8	E. Leeder	11 11 11 00 10—7
R. C. Danforth	01 11 11 11 11—9	Hank Crawford	10 10 10 11 10—7
Paul Francke	10 11 10 11 11—8	C. P. Hess	10 11 00 10 10—5
F. Erb, Jr	11 11 11 11 11-10	S. Cockrell	11 00 01 10 11—6
Yank Watson	11 10 01 10 11—7	I. L. Williams	10 01 11 00 w
S. Martin	10 00 11 11 10—6	H. Buttles	10 11 11 11 11—9
H. Siebold	11 11 11 11 11-10	W. A. Cox	01 01 10 10 w
L. D. Dozier	11 10 10 10 11—7	F. Erb, Sr	11 11 11 11 11 10
H. C. Pierce	11 10 10 10 10—6	W. G. Brown	10 10 10 11 11—7
T. H. Burtt	10 00 11 11 11—7	F. Huston	10 10 11 10 11—7
T. W. McMannus	11 11 10 11 11—9	J. H. Mack	01 00 01 10 11—5
P. J. Teasdale	10 01 10 00 10—4	B. F. Buzard	10 10 11 01 01—6
J. Bennett	11 11 11 11 11-10	W. T. Erwin	11 11 10 11 10—8
R. W. Main	11 11 11 10 11—9	Charles Ross	10 10 10 01 11—6
W. W. Hackney	10 10 01 10 10—5		

Two pairs birds, ties on 5 pairs, 23 yards rise, first money.

Fred. Erb, Jr	11 11—4	Bennett	11 11—4
Siebold	11 11—4	F. Erb, Sr	10 w

Same as above.

Fred. Erb, Jr	11 11—4	Bennett	01
Siebold	00		

Fred. Erb, Jr., wins first money, $74.08.

Two pairs of birds; ties on 9 birds, 23 yards rise, second money.

Danforth	11 11—4	Buttles	11 11—4
McMannus	10	Den	00
Main	11 11—4		

Buttles, Main and Danforth divide second money, $55.56.

Two pairs of birds; ties on 8 birds, 23 yards rise, third money.

Hasfurther	00	O'Brien	01
West	11 11—4	Young	11 11—4
Payne	10	Erwin	01
Francke	11 11—4		

Same as above.

West	10	Young	11 11—4
Francke	11 10		

Same as above.

Young wins third money, $37.04.

Shoot No. 4.—Purse $150; 5 pairs birds; 18 yards rise; entrance $7 per team of two.

W. T. Brown	00 11 11 01 11— 7
G. Hasfurther	11 11 11 10 11— 9—16
J. B. C. Lucas	11 11 11 11 11—10—20
H. C. West	

H. C. Pierce ..... 11 11 11 11 01— 9
L. D. Dozier ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10—19
M. McMannus ..... 11 11 11 11 00— 8
T. H. Burtt ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10—18
S. B. Hanley ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10
Frank Lister ..... 11 11 10 11 11— 9—19
M. A. Low ..... 00 10 01 11 01— 5
J. C. Wyatt ..... 11 11 11 00 11— 8—13
Paul Francke ..... 11 11 11 01 11— 9
B. F. Buzard ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10—19
C. G Epperson ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10
I. H. Clayton ..... 11 10 00 11 11— 7—17
Erb, Sr ..... 11 10 11 11 11— 9
Erb, Jr ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10—19
Watson ..... 10 10 11 01 11— 7
Devinney ..... 01 11 11 11 11— 9—16
Siebold ..... 11 01 10 11 01— 7
Martin ..... 10 11 11 11 11— 9—16
Main ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10
Payne ..... 10 11 11 01 01— 7—17
Webber ..... 11 11 11 10 01— 8
Selsor ..... 11 01 11 10 11— 8—16
Stanberry 10 0w
C. W. Webber 10 0w
Haston ..... 10 10 10 00 11— 5
Dempsy ..... 10 10 01 10 01— 5—10
Mack ..... 01 10 00 10 11— 5
Den ..... 11 00 11 11 11— 8—13
Grimes ..... 10 01 11 10 11— 7
Dixon ..... 01 10 10 11 11— 7—14
London ..... 11 11 11 01 10— 8
Smedley ..... 11 11 11 01 00— 7—15
Danforth ..... 11 11 01 11 11— 9
Shelby ..... 10 11 11 11 11— 9—18
Hess ..... 11 11 11 11 11—10
Williams ..... 10 01 10 11 10— 6—16
Hunnington ..... 11 11 10 10 00— 6
Manpin ..... 10 00 01 10 11— 5—11
G ven ..... 00 01 11 11 01— 6
Barclay ..... 10 01 11 11 10— 7—13

Ties on 19, for second money; 3 birds each man; 26 yards rise.

Pierce	110—2	Francke	110—2
Dozier	011—2—4	Buzard	101—2—4
Hanley	011—2	Erb, Jr	111—3
Lister	101—2—4	Erb, Sr	110—2—5

Ties on 18, for third money; same rise and birds as above.

McMannus	001—1	Danforth	111—3
Burtt	111—3—4	Shelby	010—1—4

Second tie.

McMannus	011—2	Danforth	111—3
Burtt	111—3—5	Shelby	010—1—4

Ties on 17 for fourth money; 3 birds each man; 26 yards rise.

Epperson	011—2	Ma n	111—3
Clayton	111—3—5	Payne	110—2—5

Second tie, 31 yards.

Epperson	111—3	Main	011—2
Clayton	101—2—5	Payne	100—1—3

Shoot No. 5.—10 birds, 21 yards rise. Purse, $250.

L. W. Kelly	00001 00111—4	Hathaway	00011 10110—5
W. L. Ellet	11111 11111-10	Ross	11010 11101—7
Geo. Hasfurther	11011 10111—8	Erb, Jr	11110 11011—8
M. A. Low	10110 01111—7	Watson	11011 11011—8
J. M. Thornton	01111 11110—8	McGee	11111 01111—9
P. Francke	11110 00101—6	Proud	01110 11111—8
P. W. Main	11111 11111—9	Huston	11100 01110—6
A. G. Allen	11111 11011—9	Muff	10010 00011—4
J. L. Williams	11111 10010—7	Conner	01001 00000—2
J. Stansberry	11011 11111—9	Meader	01011 11111—8
Frank Lister	11111 01101—8	Payne	11001 10001—5
J. Martin	11111 01111—9	Cockrell	11111 11101—9
G. Mitchell	00111 01101—6	Caldwell	11110 11100—7
H. C. Pierce	11110 11111—9	Hershing	01111 01111—8
L. D. Dozier	10101 11111—8	Hanley	10111 00001—6
T.W. McManus	11111 10110—8	Siebold	11101 00011—6
F.W. Burtt	11011 11111—8	Bennett	10111 01000—5
H. C. West	11011 01101—7	Schneider	11111 00101—7
J. B. C. Lucas	11011 11111—9	Hess	11111 11011—9
Houghton	11111 11111-10	Erb, Sr	10110 11011—7
Wyett	11101 11001—7	Crawford	11111 10111—9
Danforth	01111 11100—7	Erwin	11101 11100—7
Selsor	11110 10111—8	Brown	11110 01111—8
Webber	11011 11111—9	Williams	10110 01000—4

Ties on 10 birds, for first prize, Parker Gun, $125. Cash $19, won by Ellet and Houghton. Divided, Ellet selling interest in gun.

Ties for second money on 9 birds, 26 yards, 3 birds.

Main	111—3	Lucas	111—3
Allen	111—3	Webber	0
Stansberry	0	McGee	10
Martin	01	Cockrell	110—2
Pierce	0	Hess	0
Burtt	0	Crawford	0

Second prize won by Main, Allen and Lucas. $88, and 10 bags shot, St. Louis Shot Tower.

Ties on 8, third money.

Hasfurther	11110 —4	Erb, Jr.	1110 —3
Thornton	111111—6	Watson	110 —2
Lister	0 —0	Proud	1100 —3
Dozier	1110 —3	Meader	111111—6
McMannus	111110—5	Hershey	111110—5
Selsor	1101 —3	Brown	111110—5

Thornton and Meader divided third, $74 cash, and 8 bags shot.

Ties on 7, for fourth money, cash $51, and 5 bags shot. Divided by West and Danforth.

Lowe	0	Caldwell	110 —2
J. L. Williams	110 —2	Sneider	11110 —4
West	111111—6	Erb, Sr	0 —0
Danforth	111111—6	Erwin	0 —0
Ross	110 —2		

West and Danforth divide

Ties on 4, one pound can Dittmar Powder.

Francke	10	Hanley	111—3
Mitchell	0	Huston	0
Wyatt	0	Siebold	0
Hathaway	0		

Won by Hanley.

Shoot No. 6.—Ten birds, 28 yards, both barrels. Purse, $100.

H. B. Miller	01011 10011—6	Proud	01111 11001—7
A. G. Allen	11111 11101—9	I. Buttles	00010 w
W. A. Cox	10111 01011— 7	Bennett	10011 w
F. Erb, Jr	01111 11111—9	Watson	10011 10110—6
W. C. Scott	11101 11111—9	Main	01111 11111—9
P. J. Teasdale	10001 10111—6	Den	10111 11001—7
H. C. Pierce	11011 11011—8	Rhodes	10000 w
L. D. Dozier	10111 11101—8	H. Buttles	11001 11111—8
J. B. C. Lucas	11111 11111-10	Caldwell	11111 11111-10
H. C. West	11101 11111—9	Judy	11011 11111—9
W. McMannus	11111 10110—8	Young	01111 11110—8
H. Burtt	10111 10111—8	Low	11111 11111-10
D. O'Brien	11100 10011—6	McGee	11111 11111-10
Coleman	01011 01110—6	Schneider	01011 11010—6
Danforth	11011 11100—7	Cockrell	11101 11111—9
Geo. Hasfuther	10011 11010—6	Selsor	11111 10111—9
Jesse W. Henry	11110 11111—9	Siebold	01011 11101—7
D. J. Thompson	10011 11111—8	Hess	10000 w
Paul Francke	11111 01011—8	Ph. Webber	10111 11111—9
Buzard	10010 91111—6	S. B. Hanley	11111 10110—8
Thornton	11111 11001—8	S. B. Hathaway	11101 01111—8
Ellet	11101 11111—9	London	11111 11000—7
Stansberry	10011 00111—6	Brown	11111 01110—8
Meader	11111 11011—9	Hershey	11111 11111-10
J. L. Williams	11011 11111—9		

Three birds, ties on 10 birds, 31 yards rise for first money.

Lucas, Caldwell, Low, McGee, and Hershey divided first money, $23.08.

Three birds; ties on 9 birds, 31 yards rise for second money.

Allen	111—3	Williams	111—3
Erb, Jr	111—3	Main	111—3
Scott	10w	Judy	10 w
West	111—3	Cockrell	111—3
Henry	111—3	Selsor	111—3
Ellet	111—3	Webber	111—3
Meader	10w		

Three birds; ties on 9 birds, 31 yards rise, second money.

Allen	110—2	Williams	111—3
Erb, Jr	110—2	Main	111—3
West	10 w	Cockrell	111—3
Henry	10 w	Selsor	110—2
Ellet	111—3	Webber	111—3

Divided between Ellet, Main, Cockrell, and Webber, $69.31.

Ties, third money, 31 yards rise, 8 birds.

Pierce	1 w	Thornton	0 w
Dozier	10 w	Buttles, H	111—3
McMannus	0 w	Young	10w
Burtt	0 w	Hanley	110—2
Thompson	110—2	Hathaway	111—3
Francke	111—3	Brown	110—2

Divided between Francke, Buttles and Hathaway, $47.54

Ties, fourth money, 31 yards rise, 7 birds.

Cox	111—3	Den	10
Danforth	111—3	Siebold	10
Proud	111—3	London	0

Cox, Danforth and Proud divide fourth, $23.27.

Shoot No. 10.—7 birds, 21 yards rise, purse $250.

Randall	1001111—5	Pierce	1010111—5
Ellet	1111111—7	Dozier	1111111—7
Hasfurther	1111111—7	Burtt	1111111—7
Payne	1001101—4	West	1111111—7
Stansberry	0111001—4	Siebold	1101011—5
Hershey	1101111—6	Henniger	0101011—4
Lucas	1111110—6	Schneider	0011110—4
McMannus	1111111—7	Watson	1111111—7
Teasdale	0110001—3	Thornton	1100101—4
Martin	1110111—6	Cockrell	1111111—7
Francke	1111111—7	Quealey	1001111—5
Danforth	1111111—7	Stark	0111100—4
Miller	1111111—7	Brown	1111111—7
Allen	1111111—7	Crawford	1111110—6
McGee	1011011—5	McDonald	0111111—6
Miles	1111001—5	O'Brien	1101111—6
Farlow	1101000—3	Houghton	1111100—5
Towson	1010011—4	Meader	1111111—7
Coleman	1111111—7	Erb, Jr.	1111111—7
H. Buttles	0110011—4	Hathaway	1110111—6
J. Buttles	1111111—7	Jarrott	1111101—6
C. Webber	0110101—4	Hess	1111010—5
Selsor	1111111—7	Erb, Sr	1111111—7
P. Webber	1011011—5	Young	1111111—7
Caldwell	0111111—6	Williams	1111110—6
Taliaferro	1101010—4	London	1110111—6
Proud	1111110 - 6	Cox	1111110—6
Main	1010111—5		

Ties on 7, 3 birds.

Ellet	111—3	Dozier	111—3
Hasfurther	00w	Burtt	111—3
McMannus	111—3	West	111—3
Francke	10w	Watson	0w
Danforth	10w	Cockrell	10w
Miller	110	Brown	111—3
Allen	110	Meader	10
Coleman	111—3	Erb, Jr	10w
Buttles, J	10w	Erb, Sr	0w
Lester	10w	Young	0w

Second tie on 7.

Ellet	10w	Burtt	111—3
McMannus	0w	West	10w
Coleman	0w	Brown	111 -3
Dozier	0w		

Brown and Burtt divided, D.W. Brown buying Burtt's interest in gun, cost $31.72.

Ties on 6.

Hershey	111—3	O'Brien	0w
Lucas	111—3	Hathaway	0w
Martin	1	Jarrett	10
Caldwell	1	Williams, J. L	111—3
Proud	11	London	111—3
Crawford	10w	Cox	111—3
McDonald	111—3		

Second tie.

Hershey	0	Williams, J. L	0
Lucas	0	London	0
McDonald	111—3	Cox	110 —2

McDonald wins second, twenty bags shot and $87.54 cash.

Ties on 5, 3 birds, 26 yards rise.

Randall	0	Pierce	110—2
McGee	111—3	Siebold	10
Miles	111—3	Quealy	110—2
Buttles	111—3	Houghton	111—3
Webber, P	0	Hess	0
Main	110—2		

Second tie.

McGee	111—3	Buttles	111—3
Miles	110—2	Houghton	110—2

McGee and Buttles divide third, $78.36 cash and five bags shot.

Ties on 4, 3 birds.

Payne	110—2	Henneger	0
Stansberry	0	Snyder	10
Lawson	110—2	Thornton	111—3
Webber, C	0	Stark	10
Taliaferro	0		

Thornton wins fourth, cash $29.18 and five bags shot.

There being no tie for fifth prize, it went to the Macon Gun Club.

Shoot No. 10½.

Ellet	1111111—7	L. Buttles	1111111—7
Coleman	1111111—7	Schneider	1001011—4
Ambler	1101101—5	Miles	1011111—6
Martin	1011111—6	Erb, Jr	1111111—7
Francke	1111011—6	McGee	0111111—6
Buzard	0111011—5	Williams	0111101—5
Lucas	1111011—6	Burtt	1111110—6
West	1111111—7	Proud	1110001—4
Teasdale	1111111—7	Hershey	1110110—5
Taliaferro	1010101—4	Selsor	1111101—6
Stark	1111010—5	Crawford	1111111—7
Fredericks	0101011—4	Caldwell	1111111—7
Jarrott	0000111—3	Cockrell	1100111—5
Houghton	1110111—6	Thornton	1111110—6
McDonald	1110111—6	Hasfurther	0111111—6
H. Buttles	1111110—6	Brown	0111111—6
McMannus	0111110—5	Main	1011111—6
Dozier	0011111—5	Payne	1011100—4
Pierce	1111110—6	Allen	1111111—7
Erwin	1110100—4	Kemper	0111011—5
Watson	0111011—5		

Three birds; ties on 7, 26 yards, first money.

Ellet	0w	Erb, Jr.	111—3
Coleman	111—3	Crawford	110—2
West	111—3	Caldwell	110—2
Teasdale	111—3	Allen	111—3
Buttles, J	111—3		

Second tie, 31 yards.

Coleman	111—3	J. Buttles	111—3
West	111—3	Erb, Jr	10w
Teasdale	0w	Allen	110—2

Third tie, 31 yards.

Coleman	111—3	Buttles, J	111—3
West	10w		

Coleman and Buttles divide first money. Buttles buys out Coleman's interest in gun.

Three birds, ties on 6 birds, 26 yards, second money.

Martin	110—2	Selsor	10
Francke	111—3	Thornton	111—3
Lucas	0w	Hasfurther	111—3
Houghton	111—3	Brown	10w
McDonald	10w	Main	111—3
Buttles, H	10	Burtt	10w
Pierce	110—2	McGee	111—3
Miles	0w		

Second tie, 31 yards rise.

Francke	111—3	Hasfurther	110—2
Houghton	10w	Main	111—3
Thornton	110w	McGee	10

Francke and Main divide second, $72.98.

Ties on 5, 26 yards.

Amler	10	Watson, Yank	111—3
Buzard	111—3	Williams	110—2
Starke	0w	Hershey	110—2
McMannus	0w	Cockrell	10w
Dozier	111—3	Kemper	0

Dozier and Watson divide third, $55.32.

Ties on 4, 26 yards.

Taliaferro	10w	Schneider	111—3
Fredericks	111—3	Proud	110—2
Erwin	011—2	Payne	10

Fredericks and Schneider divide fourth, $27.66.

Shoot No. 17.—11 single birds. Special prizes $300. 21 yards rise.

Erb, Jr	11111 111101-10	McDonald	11101 011101—8
Coleman	11111 111111-11	Fredericks	11111 111101-10
Lucas	01101 110111—8	Main	11111 111111-11
Pierce	11111 111111-11	Brown	11111 111010—9
West	11011 111111-10	Hewitt	10111 111111-10
Francke	11111 111001—9	Marks	11111 011111-10
Dozier	11011 111111-10	McCammon	01110 101001—6
McMannus	10111 111101—9	Garrett	11111 111100-10
Burtt	01010 101111—7	Hasfurther	01111 110011—8
Teasdale	00011 001111—6	O'Brien	01111 111111-10
Thornton	11111 110111-10	Hungerford	11011 111011—9
Watson	11101 001011—7	Walmsley	11111 110111-10
J. Buttles	11010 111111—9	Guenott	11011 101110—8
H. Buttles	11111 111111-11	Stanton	01111 101111—9
Ambler	11111 000110—7	Siebold	11100 111101—8
Hanley	11111 111100—9	Cockrell	11111 111111-11
Buzard	11101 011111—9	Stark	11110 111011—9
Ellet	01111 111111-10	J. S. Williams	11111 010011—8
McGee	00101 010110—5	Payne	01110 011011—7
W. E. Scott	11110 101111—9		

Ties on 11, 26 yards rise.

Coleman	101—2	Main	011—2
Pierce	101—2	Cockrell	011—2
Buttles, H	011—2		

Second tie on 11, 31 yards rise.

Coleman	0w	Main	110—2
Pierce	111—3	Cockrell	100—1
Buttles, H	110—2		

Pierce wins first, cash $75, 10 bags shot, and 4 cans Orange Lightning Powder.

Ties on 10.

Erb, Jr	111111110—8	Hewitt	0w
West	111111111—9	Marks	111111111—9
Dozier	111110w	Jarrett	0w
Thornton	111111111—9	O'Brien	111111111—9
Ellet	111111110—8	Walmsley	11111110w
Fredericks	0w		

West, Thornton, Marks and O'Brien divided second, cash $50, and 5 bags of shot.

Ties on 9.

Francke	1111w	Scott	111110w
McManus	110w	Brown	100w
Buttles, J	111111—6	Hungerford	110w
Hanley	111111—6	Stanton	111111—6
Buzard	100w	Stark	10w

Buttles, Hanley and Stanton divided third, cash $25, five cans Dittmar and four cans Orange Lightning Powder.

Ties on 8.

Lucas	1111w	Guinnot	111110—5
McDonald	11w	Siebold	01w
Hasfurther	111111—6	Williams, I. L	11110 —4

Hasfurther wins fourth money, $20, five 1-lb. cans Dead Shot Powder, and one year's subscription to CHICAGO FIELD.

Ties on 7.

Burtt	111111—6	Ambler	110
Watson	11110	Payne	1110

Burtt wins fifth, ten 1-lb. cans Dittmar Powder, five 1-lb. cans Orange Ducking Powder, four 1-lb. cans Orange Lightning Powder, and five 1-lb. cans Dead Shot Powder.

McCammon wins sixth prize, ten bags shot.

McGee wins seventh, five bags shot, and 5 1-lb. cans Dead Shot Powder.

Shoot No. 18.—Club shoot; four members of any club belonging to State Association; 10 birds each man.

St. Joe Gun Club.

Erb, Jr	11111 11111—10
Erb, Sr	11011 11110— 8
Buzard	01101 01110— 6
Francke	11011 01011— 7—31

St. Louis Gun Club.

McMannus	11111 11101— 9
Burtt	11110 11111— 9
West	11111 11111—10
Dozier	11111 11111—10—38

Kirksville Gun Club.

Ross	00111 01111— 7
Hewitt	11111 01111— 9
Ambler	11111 11111—10
Pool	11110 11011— 8—34

Macon Gun Club.

Hanley	11111 11111—10
Lister	11101 10011— 7
Hess	11010 10111— 7
Clayton	11100 11111— 8—32

Kansas City Amateurs.

Houghton	11110 11111— 9
Walmsley	10110 01011— 6
Hungerford	10101 11110— 7
Guinott	01111 11110— 8—30

St. Louis Sportsman's Club.

Hasfurther	11111 11111—10
Martin	11111 11011— 9
Selsor	10101 11111— 8
Webber	11111 10111— 9—36

Cameron Gun Club.

Caldwell	11110 10111— 8
Cockrell	11111 11111—10
Watson	11110 00111— 7
Devinney	11111 11101— 9—34

Fulton Gun Club.

Main	11110 11110— 8
Henry	11111 11111—10
Meader	11111 11111—10
Payne	11111 11111—10—38

Kansas City Gun Club.

McGee	00101 11011— 6
Fredericks	11011 11110— 8
Miles	11011 11011— 8
McDonald	11110 01111— 8—30

Memphis Gun Club.

H. Buttles	11111 11111—10
Coleman	11111 11001— 8
J. Buttles	11110 11111— 9
Stansberry	01111 11110— 8—35

St. Louis Game and Fish Protective Association.

Marks	11011 11111— 9
Lucas	01111 11101— 8
Teasdale	01111 01111— 8
Pierce	10110 11111— 8—33

Team ties on 38 birds for first money.

St. Louis Gun Club.		Fulton Gun Club.	
McMannus	10	Main	111—3
Burtt	11	Henry	111—3
West	10	Meader	110—2
Dozier	11	Payne	111—3

Main, Henry and Payne win.

St. Louis Gun Club and Fulton Gun Club divide first money and shoot off for championship, Fulton Club winning.

Team ties 34 birds for fourth money—Ross, Hewett, Ambler, Pool, Caldwell, Cockrell, Watson and Devinney divide.

Kirksville and Cameron Club tied on 34 birds and divided.

St. Louis Game and Fish Protective Association wins fourth.

Citizen's purse, 26 yards rise, $150 gold, 5 birds, no entrance fee.

Ambler	11111—5	McDonald	01111—4
Erwin	11111—5	Hewett	11111—5
West	10110—3	J. Buttles	11111—5
Stansberry	11111—5	H. Buttles	11111—5
McMannus	11101—4	Coleman	11111—5
Dozier	11011—4	Hungerford	11101—4
Pierce	11001—3	W. F. Williams	11110—4
Teasdale	10111—4	Hess	11110—4
Marks	11111—5	Hamilton	11011—4
Judy	11110—4	Houghton	11111—5
Scott	11011—4	Hasfurther	11111—5
Ellet	11111—5	Webber	00011—2
Fredericks	11101—4	Selsor	11110—4
Miles	11011—4	Martin	11111—5
McGee	11101—4	Siebold	11000—2
Stark	11001—3	Smedley	11010—3
Brown	11111—5	S. B. Williams	11111—5
Watson	11011—4	Payne	10100—2
McCampbell	01010—2	Main	11111—5
Thornton	00011—2	Henry	11110—4
J. L. Williams	11001—3	Meader	11101—4
Allen	10111—4	P. Webber	01100—2
Proud	11111—5	Ross	01111—4
Thompson	11111—5	Tate	11111—4
Hanley	01111—4	I. Carter Epperson	01101—3
Cockrell	11111—5	Clayton	11010—3
Buzard	11011—4	Devinney	10100—2
Francke	11011—4	Selinger	01100—2
O'Brien	00011—2	London	10110—3
Jarrett	11111—5	Courtland	01100—2
Erb, Jr	10110—3	Erb, Sr	11101—4
Caldwell	00101—2		

All ties divide.

This shoot ended the tournament; everything passed off harmoniously, not an accident to mar the pleasure we had here. All except one purse largely overfilled, which was pro-rated between the prize winners. The birds were a splendid lot, furnished by Captain W. W. Judy, of St. Louis, who was present, rendering to Captain C. G. Epperson, valuable assistance in the management of the tournament, for which the Macon Gun Club extend their thanks.

Fred. Erb, Jr., (The-boy-who-is-not-afraid-of-Bogardus) won the championship of the state for best average. The game laws of our state are in splendid working order, no violations being reported, that have not been adjudicated. Mr. Main, of the Fulton Club, and Mr. Dozier, of St. Louis Gun Club, tied up to fifty-two balls each for glass ball champion of the state, and agreed that each should wear badge half the time.

BORDER RUFFIAN.

(TRAP SHOOTING CONTINUED ON PAGE 347.)

Natural History.

The Acclimation and Domestication of Useful Animals.

BY ISADORE GEOFFREY SAINT HILAIRE. (EDITED BY THEODORE GILL).

Continued from p. 334.

CHAPTER I.—SECTION 2.

The Reindeer, Camels and Foreign Cattle.

SECTION 1.

I shall say only a few words respecting the three ruminants which form the first category—the reindeer, the gayal and the arni.

THE REINDEER.—This ruminant, the only one of the deer tribe which has not been reduced to domesticity, has been several times brought to France. Observation has taught us that it does not accommodate itself to our climate, and that it is difficult to rear. On the other hand it is not evident that the services which we might derive from it are indispensable. Thus, for this species, there are two contrary indications, and no favorable indication.

It will, therefore, be at least premature to attempt in France what has often been attempted at one or two places in the British Isles, and a proposal to acclimate the reindeer on our soil, suggested in 1809, by Liblland, cannot even now be seriously considered. Let us follow with attention the trials made on the other side of the channel; let us await the success or want of success there. We have, for the time being, nothing to do with respect to the reindeer.

THE GAYAL AND ARNI.—In what concerns the gayal and arni, the question is easier still to solve. European naturalists know very imperfectly these two congeners of the ox, and even the Museum of Natural History is still in want of their skins. As long as we are thus so imperfectly informed, why should we seek to derive from the other extremity of our continent two species of a genus already so well represented among our domesticated animals?

SECTION 2.

THE ZEBRA AND YAK.—Among the bovine species of the second category, the zebra and yak are Asiatic. The zebra has not yet extended beyond its own country. The zebra, however, exists also in Africa.

BUFFALO.—Although the buffalo is, like the zebra and yak, of Asiatic origin, there is in its favor, this important difference: It has for a long time ceased to be peculiar to Asia. It is even now spread over a large portion of the surface of the globe. It has followed, afar it is true, and at the distance of centuries, the ox—like it, derived from Upper Asia. It is acclimated in Northern Africa and South-eastern Europe, and, advancing in a continuous manner toward the west, it has ended by reaching the Alps. It has lived in Italy since 595 or 596.

The buffalo has then become *semi-cosmopolitan*.

There is in this result, to some extent, a measure of the utility of this ruminant. Is it not as useful as the ox? No; the arrest of the species at the foot of the Alps for the last twelve centuries and a half, if it is not a sufficient proof, is at least a very remarkable indication of its inferiority, attested, as it is, by other facts.

But, on the other hand, would the buffalo have been introduced among so many people by the side of the ox if it did not render very desirable services? It has been so only because there are circumstances and localities where the buffalo assumes a superiority. If such localities exist among us, if the Camargue, la Bresse, les Landes, and some other parts of our domain could not receive the buffalo with advantage, is a question which deserves, at least, to be examined, especially when the question comes up of a species which we have, so to say, in our possession.

It is already proved by experiments made at the menagerie of the Museum, that the buffalo reproduces readily in our climate, and that it stands the cold of our Winters. When we care to make an attempt on a great scale the temperature of the locality which shall be the theater appears to be of a secondary importance in comparison with the topographical disposition and nature of the soil. Therein is the gist of the question, which must be determined by experimental studies at the place itself, with reference to the two conditions indicated in comparison with those under which the animal flourishes in Italy and on the banks of the Danube.

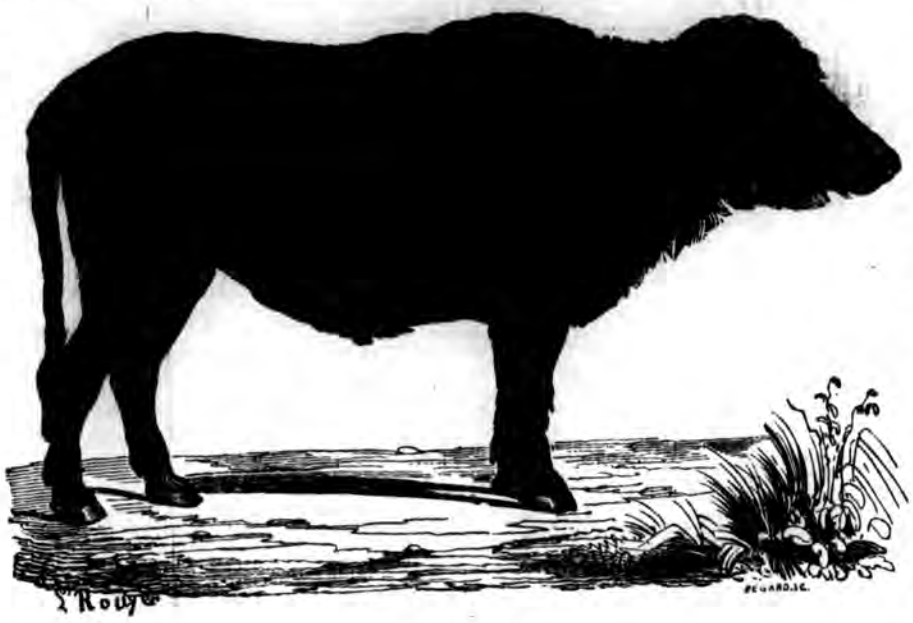
SECTION 3.

CAMELS.—The Two-Humped Camel and One-Humped Camel or Dromedary. Like the buffalo, but in different directions, the camels have spread from Asia toward the west. The two-humped camel has stopped on the confines of Europe, the dromedary has advanced as far west as Africa, and it has thus occupied the greater part of the immense interval which separates us from its native country. It is now spread over all the southern border of the Mediterranean, and for a long time the sea has united rather than separated the people which possess it. How is it that the idea of enriching our own country with such animals has not been presented to the naturalists who have had to do with its history?

This idea was that of Buffon, in 1776. Without prejudice on account of the want of success in some attempts made in America, our great naturalist did not hesitate to urge the acclimation of camels in France as possible and useful.

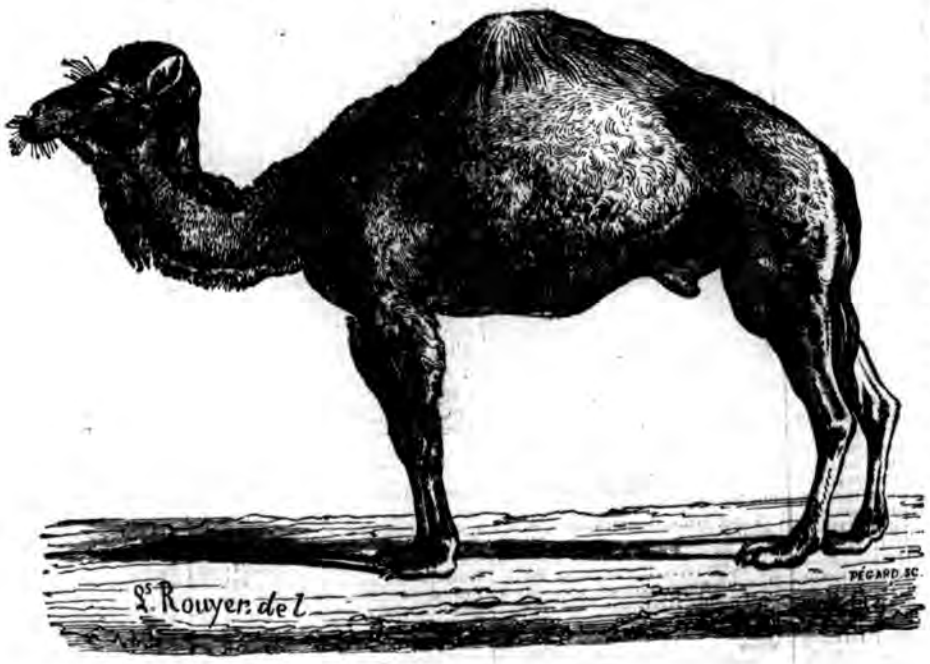
Buffon was not mistaken. It is undeniably possible, and not only in the case of the two-humped camel, which, as we know, occupies in its different varieties, regions differing very widely in climatic conditions from the shores of the Indian Ocean to Lake Baikal. The dromedary itself, if it cannot withstand, like its congener, the snows of Siberia, supports, at least, the quite rigorous temperature of the elevated plateaus of the Atlas, and lives well in the open air at Paris. It has reproduced several times in the menagerie of the Museum, and even further to the north—for example, at Dresden and at Berlin. As to the services which these animals may render who can have any doubt of them? In size, strength, and sobriety they are superior to all of our other domesticated species; in docility they do not yield to any, and it is with perfect justness that Buffon proclaims them *the most useful and most precious of all animals.*

But let us discriminate always, because it is necessary to be on the guard against all illusion. The *absolute* superiority over all other domesticated species is far from being a measure of their *relative utility*, and it is this which we must consider in the first place. The service which we may expect from camels will never be but a slight part of that which is derived from them in Northern Africa, even after we eliminate exceptional localities which will remain almost inaccessible to man without the aid of the "Ship of the Desert." In a country where, from want of roads and easy means of communication, considerable transportation has to be made on the bare backs of beasts of burden; the dromedary, which is the first in strength, will necessarily hold the first place among auxiliary animals. In France, with an advanced system of inter-communication, it can only be usefully extended to a small portion of our territory. The camel can never enter into competition on our highways with the bridled horse or the yoked ox.



THE BUFFALO.

We know that a large number of dromedaries have for a long time been utilized in the Maremmes marshes of Tuscany for agricultural labors. A similar attempt, but made with little care, and on a very small scale, has been tried in les landes de Gascony. Still more recently other attempts, better directed and more fortunate, have been made in Southern France. Several owners of salt salines works have replaced with advantage the mules previously used for the transportation of salt, and labors of that kind, by dromedarys. We may well desire that this attempt may completely succeed, as its success will encourage the directors of agricultural and industrial establishments to imitate it in other respects, so that the dromedary may take rank finally among our domesticated animals. Even with the limited utility which I have attributed to it it will be a handsome present made by Algeria to the mother country.



THE DROMEDARY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE.—This, our elder contemporary, is the representative sportsman's paper of the Great West, and is likely soon to be, if not already, of the whole country. Its special departments of Dog, Gun, and Rod are exceptionally well sustained, and alone of all other kindred papers fully satisfy the requirements of the sportsman; for no matter how much the pleasures of yachting, rifle practice, cricket, and the more modern games of polo and tennis may be in vogue, still the proportion of devotees to these pastimes is but small as compared to the tens of thousands who find their sports at the trap, in the silent forest, and by the leaping stream. The typography, quality of paper, style, and general make-up of the CHICAGO FIELD are quite unexceptionable. It is a very handsome, judiciously-handled and useful paper. Its fish department is under the supervision of Professor Theo. Gill, and we shall be glad to make occasional drafts upon it available for our own readers.—*Sea World and Fishing Gazette.*

Kennel.

Fixtures.

BENCH SHOWS.

Toronto, Canada, dog show, Sept. 8, 9 and 10.

St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Chas. H. Turner, secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society International Collie Trial, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. D. W. Seiler and Elbridge McConkey, secretaries, P. S. A. Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Milford, Nebraska, about first week in September.

Eastern Field Trials Club's Second Annual Trials, Robins Island, Peconic Bay, L. I., Nov. 29. Jacob Pentz, secretary.

National American Kennel Club's Second Annual Field Trials, third week in November. Chas. De Ronge, secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG.

BY VERO SHAW, B. A., CANTAB. ASSISTED BY THE LEADING BREEDERS OF THE DAY.

(*Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Publishers.*)

CHAPTER XVI.

The Irish Terrier.

The Irish terrier is a marvelous instance of the improvement which the steady and combined perseverance of breeders can bring about in a variety of dog in the space of a few years. A decade ago the breed was practically unknown, and now the Irish terrier class is one of the interesting features of our greatest shows. Like other breeds, it had to be known to be appreciated at its proper value; and like other breeds, when it once gained a fair footing amongst "doggy" men, supporters sprung up on all sides. With the Irish terrier it is essentially the fact that "handsome is as handsome does," for though valuing the breed for the position it has gained as a vermin dog, we are fain to admit that in personal attractions it is not equal to many other varieties. A good, game, hard dog, his workmanlike jacket and somewhat plain outline are in themselves likely to escape the observation of any but an ardent dog-lover; but there is a spirit within the dog which, when discovered, must make him friends wherever he goes. The improvement to which allusion has been already made, is mainly due to the energy and perseverance of a very few gentlemen; and as most of the future prize dogs of this breed may reasonably be expected to spring from the best-known winners which have been recently exhibited, we propose, before going into the characteristics and description of the breed, to give a brief summary of the best dogs up to the present time, and the several positions they have occupied in the leading prize-lists.

At Belfast, in June, 1875, an Irish Terrier Club was for the first time spoken of, but nothing came of it. Before this time a discussion upon the points of the breed had been going on in the *Live Stock Journal*, and in July, 1875, an illustration was given of two of Dr. Mark's dogs. The illustration, however, does not represent the modern type of Irish terriers at all; they look like Scotch terriers with a few drops of Irish blood in them. They have long hair all over the head and neck, and it actually parts down the center; what could be more Scotch? The picture is worth preserving as showing what the head of an Irish terrier should not be. A correspondent, writing at the time, described this picture in the following words: "The very look of them is enough to convince any fair thinking man that Scotch blood is in their composition. We will take, for instance, the dog at the left-hand side, which I find is the splendid game bitch Kate. Look at the head and face of this dog; if Scotch blood is not stamped on it then I know nothing. Look at the long hair on the forehead, with the vein or equal division in the center. Look again at the long hair on the muzzle and under the jaw, and if, as I say, this does not denote the Scotch cross, and a good deal of it, then I know nothing about the points which constitute an Irish terrier. The surest sign of Scotch blood in a rough terrier is the length of hair on the forehead. Another thing which goes to prove the Scotch cross is the vein or furrow running up the center of the forehead. This is not to be met with in Irish terriers."

At Belfast, in July, 1875, appeared the best lot of Irish terriers brought together up to that date. Mr. D. O'Connell was represented with Slasher, a capital stamp of a hard, wiry-coated, working terrier, said to be a pure old white Irish terrier, a splendid field and water dog. Newtownards, September, 1875, saw Mr. Morton's Fly to the fore, with Sport (under his new name, Celt) second. In the *Live Stock Journal*, August 20, 1873, had already appeared an engraving, which is reproduced in this work, of Sport, then the property of Mr. George Jamison. This portrait was hailed with delight on all sides as representing the genuine true-bred Irish terrier; and so it does. It may be remarked that this dog was shown often, only again and again to be beaten by curs that had no right to be in the same show with him; in fact, wherever Sport was shown in a dog class, until 1878, when Sporter appeared in the field, there was no dog he should have been put second to; and Mr. Jamison must be congratulated on his pluck in sticking so well to his colors in spite of constant disappointments. At Lisburn, in 1876, Sport was second to the late Banshee (who died a champion after a singularly lucky and successful show career, and also the property of Mr. George Jamison at that time). Banshee was then only a youngster of thirteen months, and not only gained the first prize, but cup as well.

At Dublin, in March, 1876, took place the show over which such a commotion was afterward raised. The variety was more than charming, it was ridiculous; reports say there was no attempt at type in particular, no style; long legs, short legs, hard coats, soft coats, thick, short skulls, and long, lean ones, all were there. "Long, low, and useful dogs" were held up for admiration. Long and useful, if you like, but never *low* for an Irish terrier. No pride nor genuine interest was yet taken in the dog

(we, of course, except one or two veteran breeders who still pluckily continued) nobody yet bothered themselves about age, breeder, or pedigree. Boxer, the first prize dog, was entered, "breeder, owner, pedigree unknown." That is too deliciously Irish, his own breeder not knowing his pedigree. Another exhibiter entered his as "Shaughraun, breeder of one of the famous Limerick night watch. Pedigree too long to give, but inquisitive people can inquire at the watch-house here, and most likely they will be told." We quote this to prove the nature of many earlier pedigrees.

To come to later days, when many of the best dogs of the present time, such as Sporter, Moya Doolan, Dr. Carey's Sport, and Colleen Dhas, were well before the public, we find at Belfast, in June, 1878, Mr. Despard's Tanner (afterward 1st Birmingham) took 1st, 2d going to old Sport, and 3d to W. Graham's Sporter. In bitches Kate was 1st, and Moya Doolan 2d. In September, 1878, at Newtownards, the opinions of experts are encouraging. "It is a pleasure to look along the benches at recent shows. The eye has not the same chance it had in former years of being offended, the majority of the weeds having disappeared." Mr. Graham won, with Sporter, the champion cup for the best dog or bitch exhibited. In open dogs Parnell and Tanner II were 1st and 2d, both since dead. In the bitches Moya Doolan beat Colleen Dhas. At Birmingham, in December, 1878, Tanner was 1st and Fly 2d. Fly had no right to her place; and it was characteristic of the judging that Spuds was quite passed over. In December, 1878, at the Alexandra Palace Fly (the 2d prize winner at Birmingham) was 1st and Spuds 2d, Paddy II commended, and Moya Doolan not noticed. The pent-up feelings of the Irish terrier breeders now burst forth, and first took shape in a petition, which was to be presented to the Kennel Club, praying them in future to appoint them special judges, or, failing that, to let the same gentlemen that had wire-haired Fox-terriers also judge Irish-terriers. This latter was a good proposition, which we herewith recommend to the attention of dog-show committees; they will then get judged by a *terrier* man, and that will be a move towards satisfactory decisions. However, seeing the support which the petition promised to receive, the question was raised, Why not establish a Club at once? In a week or two the club numbered fifty, nearly half of which were Englishmen. Even so soon Irish Terrier Club was one of the greatest successes in dog clubs on record, and since that time the number and interest in it have gone on increasing. At the Irish Kennel Club Show, Dublin, in April, 1879, Spuds and Moya Doolan were 1st and 2d in champion class; Tanner II and Paddy II were 1st and 2d in open dogs; and Sting, still a puppy, made her first appearance, and won in open bitches, beating Rags and Kathleen. Gaelic was very highly commended, this being his first appearance. At the Alexandra Palace, in July, 1879, Gaelic was put over Sporter and Erin, and a new bitch over Moya Doolan.

Thus far we have endeavored to trace the history of the Irish Terrier proper during the last few years, and now we venture to lay before our readers the experience of, and opinions on, the breed of Mr. Geo. R. Krehl, the enthusiastic English vice-president of the Irish Terrier Club. This gentleman, who at great personal trouble has in the kindest possible way collected for us the extracts and opinions of the most trustworthy authorities, and interwoven them with his own, writes as follows:

"The Irish Terrier is a true and distinct breed indigenous to Ireland, and no man can trace its origin, which is lost in antiquity. Mr. Ridgway, of Waterford, whose name is familiar in Irish terrier circles from having drawn up the first code of points, states that they have been known in Ireland 'as long as that country has been an island, and I ground my faith in their age and purity on the fact that there exist *old manuscripts in Irish* mentioning the existence of the breed at a very remote period.' In old pictures representing scenes of Irish life, an Irish terrier or two are often to be descried. Ballymena and County Wicklow may almost claim to be the birthplaces of the breed. Most of the best specimens hail from Ballymena and the neighborhood, where Mr. Thomas Erwin, of Irish setter fame, boasts an extensive experience of this breed, and has always kept a few of the right old working sort for sporting purposes; and 'in County Wicklow,' Mr. Merry says, 'It is well known that the pure breed of Irish terriers have been carefully kept distinct and highly prized for more than a century.' Mr. E. F. Despard, whose name is well known in Irish terrier circles as a very successful breeder and exhibiter, claims an acquaintance of over forty years with the breed. Mr. Geo. Jamison, too, has known and kept them many years, and up till a little while ago had won more prizes than all the rest of the breeders put together. I mention these proofs of the age of the breed to show those who have lately come to admire them that it is not a made up, composite, or mushroom breed. They are part of Ireland's national economy, and are worthily embodied in the Sportsman's toast—'Irish women, Irish horses, and Irish dogs' (which means, Irish *terriers*, setters and spaniels).

"One's first acquaintance with this 'pre-historic terrier' is apt to be disappointing (except to a really 'doggy' *terrier* man), that is, because there is no meretricious flash about them; but there is that about them which you learn to like, they grow upon you. They supply the want so often expressed for 'a smart-looking dog with something in him." There is that about their rough-and-ready appearance which can only be described as genuine terrier, or more emphatically '*tarrier character*.' They are *facile princeps* the sportsman's terrier, and having never yet been made fashion's darling still retain in all its purity their instinctive love of hard work. Their characters do not suit them for ladies' pets, but render them the best dogs out for the man that loves his gun and quiet sport.

"Amongst those wise old fellows that one comes across in the country, who like a dog with something in him and a 'terrier' of course, the Irishman is prime favorite. And they know what they are about, those old fellows, and are sportsmen, too, in their own sort of way, when the sun has gone down. This reminds me of a discreditable fact in the history of Irish terriers, that they were not always only 'the poor man's sentinel,' but oftentimes something more, when by the aid of their marvelous noses and long legs they, when the shades of night had fallen provided the pot with that which gave forth a savory smell, and imparted a flavor to the 'spuds.' This, however, if it injured their moral principles, certainly sustained their love and capability for rabbiting. In olden times, too, the larger sizes were bred and used for fighting, and there is still a dash of the old fighting blood in their descendants. They dearly love a mill, and though it would be calumny to say they are quarrelsome, yet it must be admitted that the male portion of the breed are perhaps a little too ready to resent any attempt at interfering with their coats; but are they not *Irish*, and when did an Irishman shirk a shindy? My dog Sporter is very true to character in this respect. Small dogs, or even those of his own size, he never deigns to notice; but if some large specimen of the genus *canis* approaches him, putting on 'side and airs,' Sporter immediately stiffens up visibly, his tail assumes a defiant angle above the horizontal, his ears are cocked forward alertly, and there is an ominous twitch of his upper lips which says as plain as looks can speak, 'Lave me alone, ye spalpeen.' Should his warning not be accepted, a scrimmage ensues, which I speedily terminate by whipping him up under my arm by his tail and marching him off. *En passant*, I recommend this as a very effectual and safe manner of putting a stop to a canine *melee*. 'Hitting off' Irish terriers when fighting I have found useless; they think the pain comes from their opponent, and this only serves to rouse them to fresh efforts.

Now, although they have always been Ireland's national terrier, yet it must be admitted, and it is only too patent, that for many years the breed had been much neglected; allowed to 'grow wild,' in fact, and left too much in the hands of one class. I cast no reflection on 'the foinest pisintry in Europe' when I say that, knowing nothing of dog shows, they bred to no standard and kept their dogs for work; and if they thought a cross with neighbor Micky's dog would improve their own in that quality they did not stop to inquire about pedigree. In this manner the breed depreciated, and Scotch and other blood crept in to the injury of the pure breed; but, fortunately, when the tide in their favor set, in the genuine breeder found plenty of pure, unadulterated material to commence upon.

"I cannot with accuracy give the date when Irish terriers first made their advent upon the show-bench. I believe it was some time about 1870. At Dublin, in 1873, Mr. J. O'Connor's bitch Daisy won one of the first prizes given for the breed. Speaking of the breed at Newtownards Show, in 1874, where a class was given for 'Irish Rough Terriers,' the reporter says: 'We were much struck with the Irish rough terriers, a "varmint" looking lot of beggars, which well deserve a corner at any of our shows. They quite repaid our visit, by the way, and "widened" our experience of the genus terrier. A Dubliner present said "he'd loike to see ere a dog that 'ud bate thim." The pick was acknowledged to be Mr. Morton's "Fly," the first prize bitch. She is a compactly-built, hard-haired, yellow terrier, about 18 pounds, with a face speaking kindliness, wisdom and pluck.' The 'Fly' here spoken of had a very successful show career, and was the first one of the breed that earned the title 'Champion.' She was also a remarkably game bitch, and I will allude to her later when I discuss the qualities of the breed. At Dublin, in October, 1874, it is said there were a few good ones in the class. At Lisburn, in May, 1875, the dog Stinger, about which there has been so much discussion, won. It is beyond a doubt that Stinger was not of the present recognized type, he was long-backed and short-legged; a dark blue grizzle-colored back, tan legs, and white turned-out feet; in fact, full of Scotch blood. His head and the texture of his coat were his only redeeming points. There were a better sort in the class than Stinger, and if, as I believe, old Sport was there, he unhesitatingly should have won.

"The Irish terrier is a very intelligent dog and most lively and amusing companion. He is equally suitable for town and country. He is a mine of fun for a country ramble, putting up everything he comes across; and there is no better terrier than a well-broken Irish for a quiet ramble round the fields with your gun. Mr. Despard aptly describes him as 'the poor man's sentinel, the farmer's friend, and generally the gentleman's favorite,' they are such merry, rough-and-ready looking fellows, and the dash of the 'devil' they all carry in their bearing makes them very attractive to terrier lovers.

"Mr. Erwin says: 'There are some strains of them that will hunt stubble, or, indeed, any kind of field or marsh, quartering their ground like a setter or pointer, and, moreover, standing on their game in their own style. When a lad I had a dog of this breed, over which I have shot as many as nine couple of snipes, and have been home in good time for school at ten o'clock a. m. There was little time for missing on the part of either of us, and the dog did not make a single mistake. The color I like best is a yellowish-red.'

"Irish terriers are not quarrelsome, but can and will take their own part if set upon, the size of the aggressor no object. Ballymena having sent more terriers to the show-bench than any other locality that I know of, and this breed of dog having been a favorite here since I remember dogs, I have had a good opportunity of studying them, and think more highly of them the longer I know them. Their great merit lies in the following qualities:

"*Pluck.*—Irish terriers are remarkably good-tempered, and can be implicitly relied upon with children; they have this peculiarity, that they often appear shy and timid, but their true nature soon flashes out on occasion. Some of the pluckiest I have owned have had this peculiarity of appearing often timid, such as the late Tanner, Sporter, Banshee, Belle, etc. It is almost superfluous to speak of Irish terriers' pluck; they are the bull-terriers of the sister isle, fear is unknown to them; they are not only plucky as a breed, but individually. It is their fear-nothing natures that make them so suitable for use against the larger vermin. There are too many instances of their pluck on record to enumerate them. Mr. W. Graham, writing in the *Live Stock Journal*, says: 'In disposition the Irish terrier is very tractable, steady at work, and easily kept under command, compared with other breeds possessing the same amount of courage; I am sorry to say they are kept by some parties for fighting purposes. I once went to purchase pups, when the owner insisted upon my seeing the dam, a champion bitch (the Fly already spoken of), draw the badger before taking away my purchase; and I know a prize dog lately killed a badger before his hold could be removed. Again, I know a bitch puppy under nine months that killed the first cat she ever saw, and in a very short time.' Mr. Galloway writes: 'My Irish terrier bitch (Elly O'Connor, by Sporter) jumped into the river Logan to retrieve in the month of January last, at which time the river was half frozen over, when my retriever refused point-blank to go, although he saw the duck drop, and the said retriever boasts of England's best blood by sire and dam.'

"*Rabbiting.*—Looking at them as workmen, rabbiting must first be mentioned. This is their special function, and there are few things I can imagine so enjoyable as a day's ferreting with a couple of Irish terriers. Rely upon it, their quick noses never make a mistake; they never pass a burrow where a bunny lies, nor do they stop a second at an empty one; and once the ferret in, bolt the rabbit ever so rapidly, he'll not escape the attention of the wild Irishman waiting outside for him. It is marvelous the pace these dogs go; their action represents the level sweep of a thorough-bred, and their powerful hind legs propel them forward at an enormous rate. It is only when one sees them at full speed that one can understand the necessity for insisting upon their peculiar build. Hunting in the furze, they fear nothing, but boldly push in through brambles, pricks, etc., that would make a thin-skinned dog yell out with pain. At this work they are superior to the conventional spaniel, who works too slowly and carefully, and his long, thick coat holds him often enough; but the short, hard jacket of the red Paddies is no impediment, and they work about with a dash and fervor enjoyable to witness. Again, see them working hedgerows; how assiduously and well! You would never want to use another breed.

"*Stamina.*—They will bear any amount of hard work and rough usage; constitution appears to never trouble them, they can give most breeds points for stamina. Mr. Graham says: 'As I work all my terriers with ferrets, and require a good game dog, also a constitutionally strong one to work in Winter for a whole day, and probably sit for hours in frost and cold should the ferrets lodge, I find no breed suits me so well as Irish terriers. They are more hardy, require less care, and are more free from disease than any other terrier with which I am acquainted.'

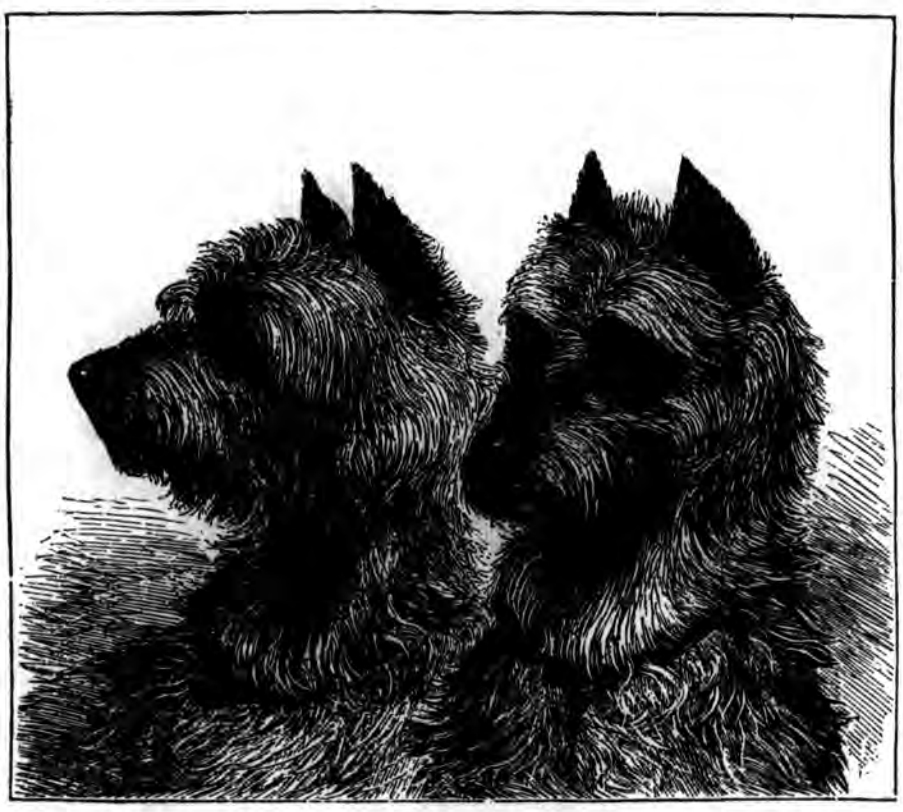
"*Badger.*—At badger the Irish terrier is not to be touched. No punishment frights them off, they will hold on till death.

"*Foxes.*—With regard to foxes, a well-known breeder writes: 'I have experience of five packs of fox-hounds, and not one terrier of any breed is kept in either kennel. When the varmint is earthed, some persons detach themselves from the crowd, and run to the nearest house where lives an Irish terrier. They need not be trained nor specially bred; they will do the work, if Irish terriers proper, without tuition. In the Winter of 1874, in the county Louth, I was at the killing of five foxes. From the meet at 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. there were three of them earthed, and these were unearthed by two different Irish terriers, one ten pounds and the other twenty-seven pounds weight. The pack was owned by Viscount Massareene and Ferrard.' I prefer to give these quotations, as they contain facts and not general remarks.

"*Otters.*—Here the Irish terrier is in his element, and all his qualities are brought into play—love of the water, nose, pluck and stamina. I quote an authority on this subject, Mr. Robert Dunscombe of Mount Desert, who says: "I have had the pleasure of hunting two different packs of otter-hounds, the former belonging to Mr. Johnson of Hermitage, and the latter to the Earl of Bandon of Castle Bernard, with both of which packs *pure-bred* Irish terriers were used. I owned one, called Dandy, who would go to ground, challenge and bolt the largest otter out of any sewer, no matter how long or how wet. He, poor fellow, was poisoned by accident. This dog ran with Mr. Johnson's hounds, which were sold some years since. My present terrier, Jessie, a pure Irish-bred one, of a light yellow color, was given to me by a poor countryman, and her equal I never saw anywhere. She has bolted otters innumerable, and has always shown extraordinary gameness. I may mention as a proof of her pluck that during a capital hunt with Lord Bandon's hounds some weeks since, while the otter was being pressed from place to place by the hounds, Jessie, winding him under a bush, dived under water and laid hold of him; after a severe struggle she came to the surface half drowned, being badly bitten across the loins. The otter when killed weighed twenty pounds.'

"*Water.*—I had Sporter and Moya Doolan hunting the creeks in the marsh-land in Essex for water-rats; and it was a pretty sight to see them, one each side, working the banks, uttering no sound, only showing their excitement by their agitated sterns. As the rats dropped into the water, the dogs dived in after them. The Irish Terrier is as fond of the water and takes it as readily as a Newfoundland and one enthusiastic owner claims a forty-five minutes swim for a dog of this breed belonging to him.

"*Rats.*—Irish terriers deserve no praise for their ratting qualities; it is pure instinct with them, they cannot help it, they rat as naturally as a bird flies. My Banshee II killed her first rat with her milk teeth when she was only twelve weeks old. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Ridgway speaks for their ratting capabilities and intelligence: 'And incident which I think speaks volumes for the sagacity and wisdom of the old Irish Terrier breed, was written to me lately by a gentleman residing in the County Antrim (north of Ireland, where, I may add, I believe some very fine specimens exist, from all I hear), and it was regarding the performance of a bitch of this breed, named Jess, n his possession. On one occasion we were boring a bank for



DR. MARK'S KATE AND BADGER.

the purpose of bolting rats, and at one place a rat bolted. Jess, as usual, had him almost before he cleared his hole. Then came another and another, so fast that the work was getting too hot for Jess, when a happy thought seemed to strike her; and while in the act of killing a very big one, she leaned down her shoulder against the hole, and let them out one by one, until she had killed eighteen rats. That Irish terriers kill neatly, I cannot say; they kill not wisely but too well. Your little black-and-tan shakes the life out of the rat; but the Irish terrier's jaw is so powerful, he doesn't need to shake, but crunches them into purgatory. They always impress me with the idea that the game is not big enough for them, and they put too much energy in it.'

"I consulted with Mr. Geo. Jamison, and the following scale of points on the whole fairly represents the opinions of us both:

"*Head.*—Long; skull flat, and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower toward the eye; free from wrinkle. Stop hardly visible, except in the profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length, but not so fine as a white English terrier's. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a Greyhound apppearance.

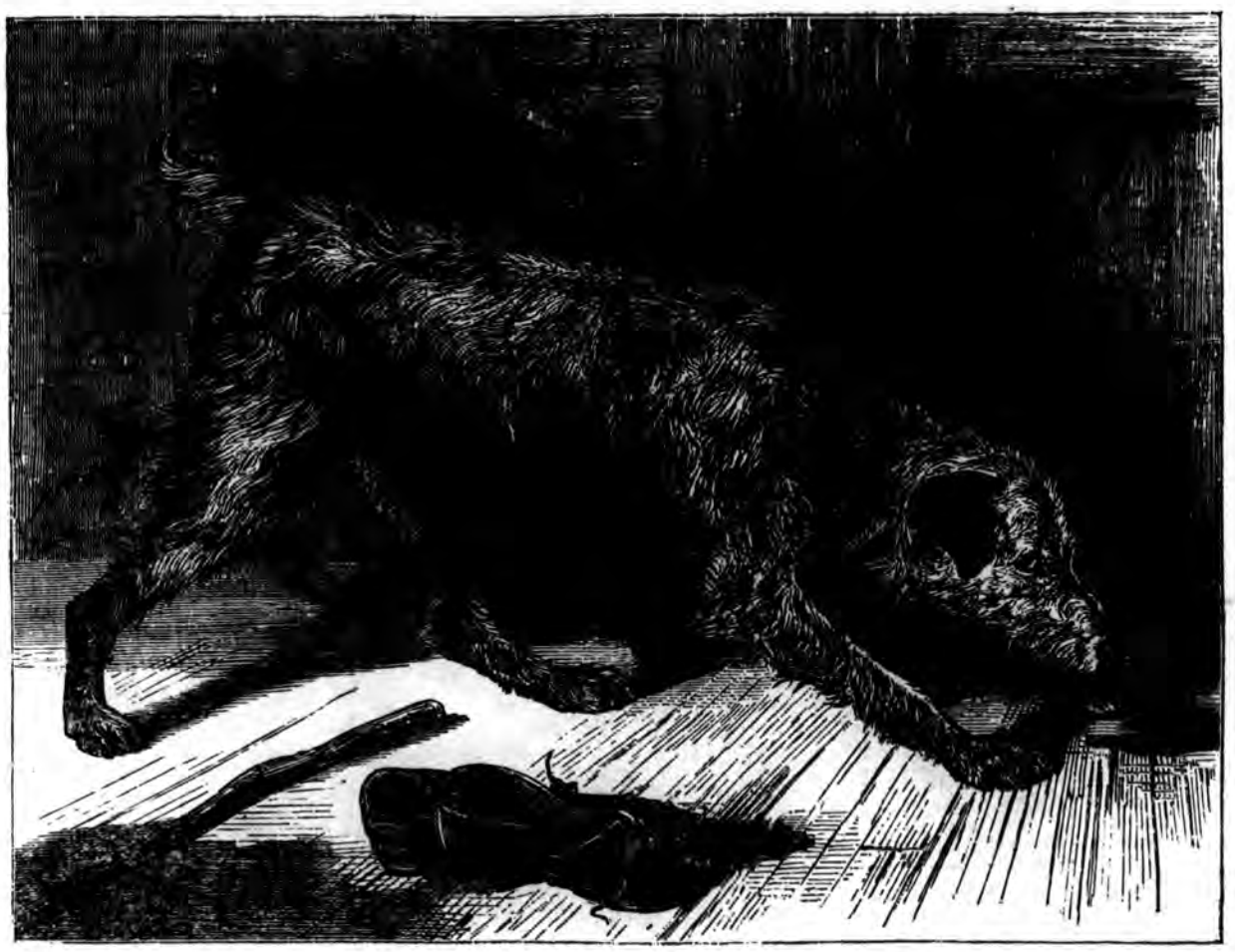
"*Teeth.*—Should be strong and level.

"*Lips.*—Not so tight as a bull-terrier's, but well-fitting, showing through hair their black lining.

"*Nose.*—Must be black.

"*Eyes.*—A dark hazel color, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire and intelligence.

"*Ears.*—Small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well up on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and generally darker in color than the body. Until some decided action be taken against it, we are afraid cropping will prevail, for it undoubtedly imparts a smart appearance to a dog, thus giving it an unfair and unnatural advantage over an uncropped dog. In the days when Irish terriers were used as fighting dogs, it was reasonable and advisable to crop them; but now that they are used only as working terriers, we should not deprive them of the protection nature has given them, and which they must so



MR. JAMISON'S SPORT.

sorely stand in need of when under earth or in the water. A cropped dog should not be qualified to score any points for ears. Good ears must be bred for. Hair on face, of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight. A slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is only long in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and that is characteristic.

"*Neck.*—Should be of a fair length, and gradually widening toward the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness.

"*Shoulders and Chest.*—Shoulders must be fine, long and sloping well into the back; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide.

"*Back and Loin.*—Body moderately long; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful, and slightly arched, ribs well sprung, and well ribbed back.

"*The Hind-Quarters.*—Well under the dog; should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles not much bent.

"*Stern.*—Invariably docked; should be free of fringe or feather, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back, or curled.

"*Feet and Legs.*—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe-nails are preferable and desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides, pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when traveling; the stifles not turned outward, the legs free of feather, and covered, like the head, with a hard texture of coat—as body, but not so long.

"*Coat.*—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hind quarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl.

"*Color.*—Must be 'whole-colored,' the most preferable being bright red, next yellow, wheaten, and grey. White objectionable. It often appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-colored breeds.

"*Size and Symmetry.*—Weight in show condition, from 16 to 24 lbs.—say 16 to 22 for bitches, and 18 to 24 for dogs. The most desirable weight is 22 lbs. or under, which is a nice stylish and useful size. The dog must present a gay, lively, and active appearance; lots of substance, at same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. There must be a 'racing build' about the Irish terrier.

"*Disqualifying Points.*—Nose white, cherry, or spotted to any considerable extent; mouth much undershot or cankered; color brindle, or very much white; coat much curly or very soft.

MR GEORGE KREHL'S POINTS FOR JUDGING IRISH TERRIERS.

Head	15
Ears	5
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back, loin, and stern (including general make of body)	15
Hind quarters	5
Feet and legs	15
Coat	15
Color	10
Size	5
Total	100

The subject of our colored plate is the well-known and very successful dog Sporter, the property of Mr. George R. Krehl. This dog was formerly the property of Messrs. Despard and Graham. Among his chief performances are: 1st, Dublin; 1st and cup, Newtownards; 1st, Londonderry, 1878. He measures, from nose to stop, 2¾ inches; from stop to occiput, 4½ inches; length of back, 14½ inches; girth of muzzle, 10 inches; girth of skull, 13 inches; girth of neck, 12 inches; girth round brisket, 22 inches; girth round shoulders, 25 inches; girth of loins, 15½ inches; girth of thigh, 10 inches; girth of forearm, 5½ inches; girth of pastern, 3½ inches; height at shoulders, 16 inches; height at elbows, 9 inches; height at loins, 16 inches; height, hock to ground, 4¾ inches. His age is about four years, and his weight twenty-two pounds.

The following scale agrees in all points with Mr. Krehl's enumeration—reduced, however, to simpler form, in accordance with the plan adopted throughout this work:

POINTS OF IRISH TERRIERS.

Head and ears	10
Coat and color	10
Legs and feet	10
Back and loin	5
Hind-quarters and stern	5
Shoulders, neck, and chest	10
Total	50

Guido to St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD—While the American brotherhood of sportsmen were sensibly enjoying profound peace and amity, loving their neighbors as themselves, every one delighting in the honest conviction his dogs were the best in the world, a very small skulker under a very large name that hides his own from the just scorn a violator of the peace and falsifier of the facts so justly merits, calls on me to say why I give all the credit of Joe Jr.'s champion and never-equaled record to his native dam Buck, Jr., and none of it to his beautiful and excellent sire, Elcho. My answer was brief, and put the assailant in the position of having made a double headed goose egg of the facts and hatched himself an orphan gosling, quacking and floundering around in his last, as far as possible from this reply: "Joe Jr. is largely indebted to Elcho for his long-smelling nose and personal beauty," written by Guido two years ago in public debate. That one sentence answered St. Louis; if he knew of above he criminated himself by writing two deliberate untruths, and if he did not know it (published to the world in the CHICAGO FIELD, the widest circulating sporting journal in the United States), he has written as a stultified and anonymous ignoramus.

I wish clearly and distinctly to impress on St. Louis that my printed admission of Elcho's worth and beauty and stud excellence was printed two years ago, not now, as he, with bad and glaring sophistry, pretends, and can any sane man say Guido wrote Elcho's epitaph, "Worthless!" Is it not more than probable that Elcho is good, Joe Jr. better, and have we not seen Joe's son Tom 3rd, from native dam Kate, win first field honors, although the youngest in his class, the 1878 nursery stake? His score of points was four out of five, double the number of any competitor—one more than Gladstone's in champion stake, same year.

If I had not so large a number to select from I would say the weakest point nosed out by St. Louis is his reference to my "failure" at Bench shows, one sufficient reason for which is I never show, if we except one entry (and a victorious one) at St. Louis last Fall; and inaugurating bench and field competition with others in Tennessee eight years ago. I chose the field in preference then and now. His charge that I "write down good dogs" is again "simply, squarely, absolutely false." I praise those I love, knowing they have many noble, beautiful and admired rivals.

Having sedulously avoided the points in my answer, he quotes from the record the following, to prove, remember, that I give all credit to one, and none to the other parent, and here I would say the extracts are to-day as fully as then, my convictions, to which I believe in this free country every man has perfect right, especially when he and his dogs are not on sale, exhibition, nor in any iota the public's: "If a half blue is better than a whole blue, the better part must logically come from that other half which is the native half." "Will Riverside explain why Joe, Jr, sore and weak, from disease, absolutely distanced his full blue half brother Berkeley, and all others in champion stake? The owner of Joe, Jr, the editor of the CHICAGO FIELD, and Guido proclaim Joe a red native, untarnished by any dominecker; and he is precisely similar in everything on game to his mother, and grandam Buck, and all that race of native Irish, and it is Buck I have named against any blue in his dominion, the mother of Joe, Jr, and I am willing to run his native mother Buck vs. his imported sire Elcho." Having challenged all living blues with native Buck, it was accepted by Zigzag, who lost his wager, $100, Buck scoring more points and higher speed than her game and gallant rival.

Right here it is proper and true to say my backing my candid judgment on the merits of native setters has won the price of my premier Scott, $225, has paid all my shooting expenses for years past, and in November of this year, it will afford me sincere pleasure to name my brace of natives in the Derby at Vincennes against any blues St. Louis owns, and ages being anywhere near the same, the amount of the stake shall suit him. I hope this veiled and valiant striker in the dark will unveil, as I neither know nor care what hidden cracks he can sick on my red and ready natives. Be thou Isis, Khorassan, Banquo, or any other veiled skulker, I conjure thee by the beard of the prophet to come to the light of a test, prove your faith, or else avaunt like that cutty sark who failed to cross the keystone of the bridge, blinking the light, loving the screen of night.

The very utmost any one could claim for Joe is he is half Irish, whereas his being a native in birth is perfectly known. Further, I might add, I read clear and unanimous decisions that Joe, Jr. is simon pure native (born in Tennessee) in the *Spirit of the Times*, *Turf, Field and Farm*, *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun*. The man who "writes down" Drake, Nellie, Gladstone, Erin II, Lorna, Raleigh, and many more as "worthless," simply writes himself down an ass, "of purest (b)ray serene," a twin brother to the stultified St. Louis. Let this skulking slanderer of men, and even of dogs, learn what higher authorities than he can ever hope to be, write of American sporting dogs, and these gentlemen are English sportsmen.

1.—Dr. Gordon Stables writes that Americans have no need to import any but non-sporting dogs.

2.—Rev. J. Cumming Macdona writes to congratulate me on the grand field merits of Joe, Jr., and his kindred, as recorded in public and private trials.

3.—Mr. Hugh Dalziel writes of the late N. Y. show: "The setters were, as a whole, of every variety, marvelously good. I do not hesitate to say, I never saw an exhibition of so many good ones. One objection only, numbers were shown in indifferent condition. The time appears to have fully arrived when our American friends may do away with the distinction between English and native."

It may further instruct the unlettered St. Louis to know I have exchanged the beautiful full blue Lady Clare, grown and

trained, for two little Countess Gladstones; also Prairie Rose, mature and trained, sired by imported Rake, for two wee Campbellites, with Mr. F. L. Sheldon. Actions are indices of conviction. My convictions are drawn from work in the field where I annually use from three to five thousand shells, having just received four thousand straight Dittmar loaded cartridges from my valued friend, Mr. Justus VonLengerke.

Having been assailed by St. Louis, while I was practising what he only preaches, namely, "charity to all and enmity to none," I write purely on the defensive, thrusting neither my views nor dogs on any man, asking only the common right to suit myself, and be free from the voluntary calumniations of such gangrened dark lanterners as St. Louis and his *ordure*. Let it be our honorable ambition to live in fraternal accord and fair rivalry with all true and manly sportsmen, barring only the St. Louis school of snarling skulkers, who would make the band of brothers, a horde of fratricides at heart. For a clear, crucial and complete conviction of St. Louis as a falsifier of the record of field sports, in America, I refer all gentlemen to Mr. Chas. Hallock's resume of field trials in Tennessee, in his late standard book. And if St. Louis will not only practice, but even parse his last sentence, I will present him the bluest brace of dogs on the American continent of his own choice.

"*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" GUIDO.

Warts in Dogs' Mouths.

HILLSDALE, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In reply to a late query in your columns, I write to give my experience with warts in dogs' mouths, as I think the cause and treatment of these disagreeable fungoids is often misunderstood.

I have yet to see the first instance of warts in the mouth of a healthy dog, and firmly believe they are the offspring of a morbid and depraved condition of the system. Occasionally they appear in the early stages of physical depreciation, and thus the dog may seem perfectly well to a casual observer, but generally they are sequent to a continued waste of the forces, and do not show themselves till the sufferer is reduced, weak, and diseased generally. I have seen many cases where they followed distemper, especially if the proper tonic course had been neglected, and the system had not regained its normal tone. So, too, I have found them in bitches, that had recently raised large litters, and were thin and exhausted from the drain upon them, and again in puppies which had not grown well, and lacked strength. Another thing which supports my theory is that these warts differ in character from those upon the external surface of the body. The latter are generally hard, firm, compact in form, and of a dark color, while those in the mouth are soft, white, and frequently spread over a large surface, though connected to the lips, gums, or tongue, by a small root only. In fact, mouth warts can hardly be deemed true warts, but are rather of the nature of mucoids, exaggerated mucus deposits which are in one or the other form not uncommon exhibitions of a diseased system.

I do not claim that the condition of a dog afflicted by warts is invariably bad, since it is *possible* they may be communicated from one to another individual, though I have never seen anything to induce me to think this, and admit it out of deference to the theories of others, rather than to any experience of my own. I do, however, claim that, in a great majority of cases, such dogs are far from well, and the first step should be to build up the system by alteratives and tonics, and that as the health is restored the warts disappear, without any special treatment. I have very recently had a case of this kind in my own kennel. A young bitch I purchased at the New York show, came to me with her mouth in a horrible condition. I do not think it any exaggeration to say there were fully one hundred and fifty warts upon her gums, lips, tongue and roof of mouth, so thickly placed that she could hardly swallow. She had recently suffered from distemper, and when she reached here was reduced to almost a skeleton; her skin mangy, and her appetite capricious and dainty. I gave her a bath and a thorough washing with Glenn's sulphur soap, then, for a week, a teaspoonful three times a day of elixir bark, iron and nux; for the next week a pill three times a day of iodoform and iron (such as can be got from any druggist) and in the third week the first prescription as before. I fed her three times a day small quantities of mixed bread, meat and vegetables; and, at the end of this time, she was fat, clean-skinned, hearty, and with but few warts left.

The common practice is to remove warts by the use of ligatures or the knife, in the latter case touching the fresh cut ends with caustic to stop the bleeding. Nitric acid will also destroy them, applied with a pointed stick carrying a single drop of the acid, but great care must be taken not to let the acid get upon the surrounding flesh, or it will burn it badly. To prevent accidents of this kind, the wart should be immediately retouched with a sponge or soft cloth dipped in soda water, which will neutralize the caustic properties of the acid. The mouth is, however, a difficult place to operate upon, both from its inaccessibility and the danger there is that some portion of this strong acid may be swallowed and destroy the coat of the stomach. It is therefore best in all cases to try the effect of tonic treatment (even if the dog appears well) and not to discontinue this till it is evident the warts are due to other causes than lack of tone in the system. When it becomes necessary to remove them by more heroic practice, a horse hair ligature is best where practicable, and where it is not they should be clipped off with *dull* shears, as the blunt edge will pinch the bloodvessels, and so prevent much flow of blood, which can be still further restricted by lunar caustic or any other good astringent.

There is one little point well worthy of observance: when preparing operations, or inflicting pain for any other purpose than punishment, and that is to have some other person than the master do the work; in fact, the master should not even be present if it can be avoided. The principle involved in this is that the suffering tends to make the dog afraid of him who inflicts it, and so destroys that trust and affection which is both beautiful, and practically useful in a dog for his master.

ARNOLD BURGES.

Shamrock's Ideas of Cocker Spaniels.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Now that this beautiful and most intelligent of the spaniel race, either as a house pet or field worker for woodcocks, snipes, or pheasants, is becoming generally appreciated and exhibited at bench shows, it is well to consider what is generally considered a cocker by many of those who have bred them for years. I will give my ideas.

I consider the breed of spaniels known as cockers, a made breed, produced by a cross from some of the different breeds of the spaniel race. They can be bred from sixteen to thirty-five pounds in weight, and of almost any spaniel color, viz.: black; black and white; black, white and tan; handsomely ticked; black and tan; liver; liver and white; liver and tan; lemon and white; but the most common color is liver and white, and I presume for that reason many consider that color as an indication of the pure breed. I have bred them of all the colors mentioned, but lemon and white. A noted breeder, Mr. P. McKoon, tells me he occasionally has one or more of that color, in a litter that are bred from good stock, but I have never yet bred one.

In breeding, I secure the size and color I desire, by crossing the different colors and strains. If a bitch is, say thirty pounds weight, I breed her to a small dog, but am particular that he be of the proper form and have good ears, which I consider one of the most essential points where beauty is considered. If I want a good worker, one that can stand a day or a week's work, I breed to get them about thirty pounds weight, fit to retrieve either a snipe, pheasant, woodcock, or duck, in open water, with ease. For beauty, I breed them not over twenty pounds, if intended as pets. I care but little for pedigree; to have a dog that nothing is known of his ancestors but their name has no charm for me. If I know or consider from appearance, that they are pure spaniels, I think I can breed them to meet my own views in color, size and appearance.

I am well aware in writing this article that it will clash with the views of many breeders, as those who have them under twenty-five pounds, claim theirs are the real cockers, while those who have them larger, say thirty pounds, claim theirs as being the only strain fit for a hard day's work, and should they be superior in appearance, and win on the bench, the judges are unjustly assailed on the ground that they are field spaniels, and not cockers on account of their size.

The form of a cocker, I believe, should be of a compact build, rather short in head, bright, full eyes, long silky ears, rather short, strong legs with good feet, coat flat or wavy, not curly; in size varying from twenty to thirty pounds, affectionate in disposition, active in every movement, and giving tongue the moment game is flushed—if a pheasant or partridge, following it until treed, and remaining there barking until the bird is either killed or has gone away—retrieving tenderly to hand, and hunting at all times within range of the gun.

In judging setters at bench shows no attention is paid to size, as we see both large and small win. Why should there be two distinct classes for cockers and field spaniels? As Stonehenge says, cockers "are so intermixed with other breeds that it is impossible to select any particular specimen as the true type." I consider it a perfectly correct assertion, as I have so bred and never yet exhibited without some of my entries winning.

I have now a liver and white ticked bitch, a liver and white not ticked, one liver, one black and tan, one white, black and tan ticked. These I breed to my dog Carlo, a liver and white, a first-prize winner, whose progeny have also been winners both East and West. Whether such breeding will produce pure cockers I leave it for others to say. It certainly produces those good in the field as well as winners on the bench, and as they suit me, I presume, although others may differ from my views they will be willing to acknowledge the merit they show when exhibited.

SHAMROCK.

Recent Importations.

COUNT NOBLE:—Mr. D. C. Sanborn, of Baltimore, Mich., has received the black, white and tan ticked Llewellin setter dog, Count Noble, purchased from Mr. Llewellin. Count Noble is by Count Wind'em, and out of Nora, and is entered in the National American Kennel Club Derby, in which Mr. Sanborn intends running him. Mr. Sanborn writes us that he is well pleased with him. He arrived in good condition.

ALDERSHOTT:—Mr. Erdman A. Herzberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received, June 29th, by the steamer Roseburgh Castle, the pure Laverack setter dog, Aldershott, purchased by him direct from Mr. John Rumford Robinson, of Sunderland, England. Aldershott is twenty-two months old, is an Orange belton, and is by Emperor Fred, out of Blue Cora; Emperor Fred is by Blue Prince out of Daisy; Blue Cora is by Blue Prince out of Cora.

STELLA.—Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has purchased, through Mr. John E. Mason, England, the Gordon setter bitch, Stella.

COSSACK—WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Your correspondent, C. S. Keller, has certainly been romancing in his letter in the CHICAGO FIELD. Whereas, he says, "I know Charlie Raymond very well, and I shall get for you, from him, a good dog." I had no conversation with Mr. Jensen previous to receiving "Cossack," and when the dog came I selected Mr. Jensen to train him. Mr. Jensen has not offered me fifty or two hundred dollars. In fact, Mr. Jensen has never spoken of buying "Cossack." Knowing as he did that "Cossack" was a present from Mr. Raymond to my daughter, he certainly would not offer money for him. T. E. ROESSLE.

A GOOD THING—Houston, Texas—*Editor Chicago Field*:—In your columns we saw the Excelsior Disinfectant recommended for kennel use. Now we have the worst soil that can be found for a kennel. We have piled on top of it saw dust, brick dust, and almost everything that could be had, but we never had a sweet kennel until we got the Excelsior Disinfectant. Now we are fixed; we have raised eight out of nine puppies, and had all the time as lively a lot of chaps as can be imagined. Your paper is always bringing sportsmen something good. What next?

HOUSTON KENNEL CLUB.

Names Claimed.

LELA, BEAUTIFUL MAY, MINTA, AND LADY COLLIE.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York, claims the names, Lela, Beautiful May and Minta for Llewellin bitch pups, whelped January 27th, 1880, by Lelape (150 N. A. K. C. S. B.) out of Starlight (515 N. A. K. C. S. B.), and Lady Collie for Collie bitch pup; by Watts' Ray, out of Downey's Lassie.

GRACE AND BROWN. Guido, of Memphis, claims the name "Grace" for red setter, by Joe Jr. ex F. P. Gracey's Nina (sister of Countess), a valued gift from Col. Gracey; born May 20th, 1880. Also "Brown" for red setter by Joe Jr., ex Pride's Nellie, of the Erskine-Key strain, born June 20th, 1880. Both are males.

HINDOO, VANDAL, PATMOS, ETC.—Mr. A. J. Ealy, New Albany, Ind., claims the names of Hindoo, Vandal, and Patmos for dogs, and Phantom for pointer bitch puppy by champion Faust, out of Mr. D. W. Yandell's Devonshire Lass, whelped Sept. 4, 1879; color, liver and white ticked.

LADY ERIN, LADY THORSTEIN AND FANNIE.—Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Duquoin, Ill., claims the names, Lady Erin and Lady Thorstein for red Irish setter bitch puppies; by Mr. S. A. Kaye's Mack (Carson's Paddy—Scotchy), out of Fannie (Erin—Jane).

CHOICE AND COLUMBIA.—Mr. Wm. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., claims the names of Choice for lemon belton bitch puppy by Crambra (Afton—Alisa) out of Teal (France—Russa) and Columbia V for orange belton bitch puppy, by France out of Zeta.

FLOURISH.—Mr. Edward O. Ladd, Boston, Mass., claims the name of Flourish for Red Irish setter bitch puppy, by Champion Berkley, out of Ruby; whelped April 8th, 1880; bred by Mr. John Fottler, Jr.

NAME CHANGED.—Mr. W. A. Costar, Flatbush, L. I., changes the name of his liver white and ticked pointer dog puppy, by Don Royal, out of Maid, from Royal Middy, to King Pin.

WINFIELD.—Mr. J. A. Neether, Huntsville, Mo., claims the name Winfield for orange and white pointer dog puppy, by Sleaford, out of Waddell's Fancy.

HAPPY SAM.—Mr. H. N. McGrew, Denison, Ia., claims the name Happy Sam for puppy by Rocket, out of Jule, bred by Mr. Sam Maple, Des Moines, Ia.

Deaths.

CHANCE ROYAL.—Mr. W. A. Costar, Flatbush, L. I., has lost by distemper, the pointer bitch puppy Chance Royal, by Don Royal, out of Dream.

Whelps.

CHAMPION BEAUTY.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's, Neversink Lodge Kennels, imported black and tan setter bitch champion Beauty whelped June 26, seven, five dogs and two bitches, by Mr. A. H. Moore's imported Bob. Two have since died.

GIPSEY QUEEN.—Dr. Henshall's Gipsey Queen (Royal Duke—Queen) whelped June 4, eight, three dogs and five bitches, by Colonel Howard's Bragg (Bob—Duck); colors, all red and all black.

NELL.—Mr. H. A. Gardner's imported Irish water spaniel bitch Nell whelped June 5, twelve, seven dogs and five bitches, by champion Barney. Color, all liver.

MILLIE.—Mr. T. P. Judson's Irish setter bitch Millie whelped eight, seven dogs and one bitch, by Griffith's Barney (Berkley—Fan II).

LADY CLARE.—Mr. Jerry Cockrell's Lady Clare whelped June 27, ten, seven dogs and three bitches, by champion Joe Jr.

FLORA.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son's cocker spaniel bitch Flora whelped July 2, five, three dogs and two bitches.

SHEPIE.—Mr. S. R. Gordon's Shepie whelped July 2, eight, six dogs and two bitches, by imported Highland Lad.

FLIRT.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's cocker spaniel bitch Flirt whelped May 8, three, all dogs, by McKoon's Captain.

ELSIE.—Mr. T. P. Montgomery's red Irish setter bitch Elsie whelped twelve puppies by champion Elcho.

Visits.

DELTA—RAY.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston's Llewellin bitch Delta (Belton—Floss); to same owner's Ray (Pride of the Border—Dimity.)

FLIRT—BIJOU.—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall's cocker bitch Flirt, all liver, litter sister to Cora, to Cunningham's Bijou, all liver.

QUEEN—CROXTETH.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's, Neversink Lodge Kennel's pointer bitch champion Queen to Croxteth.

MOYA—ROVER II.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's, Neversink Lodge Kennel's red Irish setter bitch Moya to Rover II.

LIVY III—PRIDE.—Mr. George H. Bigelow's Livy III (Dan—Livy II) to Pride (Pride of the Border—Petrel).

FROST II—DASHING MONARCH.—Mr. R. M. Brown, Jr.'s Frost II to Mr. J. C. Higgins' Dashing Monarch.

VICTORIA—SNIPE.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son's cocker spaniel bitch Victoria to their Snipe.

MALTA—PENN.—Mr. Ed. F. Haberlein's blue belton setter bitch Malta to Mr. A. C. Waddell's Penn.

BESSIE LEE—PENN.—Mr. Joseph H. Kraft's setter bitch Bessie Lee to Mr. A. C. Waddell's Penn.

CUTE—SNIPE.—Messrs. C. B. Cummings & Son's Cute to their Snipe.

Sales.

RED BETSEY.—Mr. Geo. E. Poyneer, Clinton, Ia., has sold to Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Duquoin, Ill., the red Irish setter bitch Red Betsey. This bitch will be a valuable addition to Dr. Jennelle's kennel of red Irish setters, she having a strong infusion of the Erin blood.

PERL V AND ZETA.—Mr. Wm. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., has sold to Mr. C. Z. Miley, Lancaster, Pa., the setter bitch Perl V, by France, out of Russa, and to Mr. J. M. Hunter Herron, Pittsburgh, Pa., the setter bitch Zeta, by Mack, out of Pitt.

LULU.—Mr. J. J. Jordan, Winchester, Va., has bought of Mr. D. L. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., the setter bitch Lulu, by Blue Belton, out of Mr. McCleane's imported English setter bitch Pera.

BERKLEY—RUBY WHELP.—Mr. Edward O. Ladd, Boston, Mass., has purchased of Mr. John Fottler, Jr., same city, a bitch puppy by Champion Berkley, out of Ruby, whelped April 8, 1880.

LADY ERIN.—Mr. F. L. Kelly, Princeton, Kansas, has purchased of Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Duquoin, Ill., the red Irish setter bitch puppy Lady Erin.

FANNIE.—Dr. J. J. Jennelle, Duquoin, Ill., has purchased the red Irish setter bitch Fanny, by Erin out of Jane.

TIP.—Mr. H. A. Clock, Geneva, Ia., has sold the red Irish setter dog Tip to Mr. H. A. Bury, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1880.—Mr. Glover—*Dear Sir*:—I have used your "Imperial Mange Cure" with remarkable success. My Japanese spaniel Flo, three months ago, was most terribly afflicted with the mange; with two applications she was perfectly cured, and I was enabled to compete with her in the recent dog bench show, where she took first prize. Faithfully yours, CHARLES E. PRATT, 34 East Twelfth street.—(Advt.)

(TRAP SHOOTING—(Continued from Page 343.)

Bogardus vs. Rimell.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The International pigeon match shot at Brighton Beach, Coney Island, N. Y., between Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, Ill., champion of the world, and Mr. George Rimell, of London, England, the great wing shot of Great Britain, was decided on Wednesday and Friday of last week—June 30 and July 2. The matches were for $250 a side each time, and the conditions were that Bogardus should stand at 30 yards in both matches, with Rimell at 29 yards in the first, and, if beaten by Bogardus, in the second match to be allowed another yard, which would place him at 28 yards; 100 birds each, from five ground traps, five yards apart, 80 yards boundary; 1¼ oz. shot: Hurlingham rules.

The first day's shooting was not remarkable, considering that Bogardus was shooting, and upon the part of Rimell was not nearly so good as he has often done. A fair representation of shooters saw the match, but not so many as the prominence of the occasion seemed to demand. Following is the score of the first match, shot June 30.

SCORE.

Captain Bogardus—11101 11101 11110 11111 11111 01110 11100 01111 11111 11111 11111 11000 11111 11111 11111 11111 11110 11111 1. Total, 91—killed, 79; missed, 12.

Mr. Rimell—01100 01111 10101 11011 10011 11001 10111 11111 11111 11111 10111 10111 11011 11111 11101 01100 01101 1. Total, 91—killed, 69; missed, 22.

The Captain having shot Rimell out on the 91st bird, did not shoot at the last nine birds of his 100.

On Friday the attendance was better, and those that were so fortunate as to see the match, witnessed a performance the like of which never before was seen, and in all probability will not occur again in this generation.

Mr. Rimell shot with a Price gun, weighing nine and a quarter pounds, ten bore; the first barrel a concentrator, and the second a choke bore, with five drams of powder in each, and killed 88 out of his 100, beating Bogardus' English record, which, until he himself had beaten it at St. Louis, was the best ever made. Captain Bogardus shot his new hammerless Scott ten-bore, ten pounds six ounces, which he used that day for the second time. He used in the first barrel Dittmar powder, in the second Orange lightning; five drams of each, and No. 8 shot in the first, and No. 7 in the other.

He shot his first forty-six birds straight, and his forty-seventh fell dead three feet outside of the boundary. After this miss he killed fifty-three birds straight, making ninety-nine killed out of 100 shot at, and beating his own best on record, which was the championship score of the world, by thirteen birds. Following is the score, complete.

Bogardus' score—1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1* 1* 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1* 1* 1* 1* 0† 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1* 1 1 1* 1 1* 1 1 1* 1* 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Total 100.

Killed, 99; missed, 1.

*Denotes killed with second barrel.
†Fell dead out of bounds.

Rimell's score.—1 1 1* 0 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 0† 1 1* 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1* 1 1* 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1* 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0† 1* 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1* 1* 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1* 1 1 1 1 1 1 0† 1 1 1* 1* 1 1 0†. Total, 100.

*Denotes killed with second barrel.
†Fell dead out of bounds.

RECAPITULATION.

Bogardus: Birds shot at, 100.

		Killed.	Missed.
Drivers	51	51	0
Quarterers to right	15	15	0
Quarterers to left	30	29	1
Towerers	3	3	0
Incomer	1	1	0
Total	100	99	1

Rimell: Birds shot at, 100.

		Killed.	Missed.
Drivers	53	42	11
Quarterers to right	15	15	0
Quarterers to left	31	30	1
Towerers	1	1	0
Total	100	88	12

TROPHY.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

THE NEW YORK FISH SUPPLY.

According to the *Sea World* the supply of fish, in New York, thus far this season has been equal, if not superior, to that of any season for several years. Bass and weak-fish are very plenty. The catch of wea-kfish exceeds that of any previous season. Blue-fish have been exceedingly abundant, and furnished for a less price than any other variety. There will undoubtedly be an advance in the price of blue-fish next week. Spanish mackerel from Long Island and New Jersey have brought twenty-five and thirty cents per pound. Cultivated brook trout have been furnished at a very low figure, not being worth to exceed thirty-five cents. Lobsters are in demand, with an advance in price; the new law works well. The shad season has passed, the catch in the Hudson being moderate, while in the Connecticut it was good. Soft crabs are in demand, being quite scarce.

Notwithstanding the excellent supply of fish the market has not been glutted, which has been caused by several reasons; but certainly the hotel demand up to the present has not affected the market, the demand from this source having not yet fairly begun, and as the heated term advances and people flock to the Summer resorts there will be, from all indications, such a demand as shall tax the dealer, to his intense delight.

THE TILESTON FUND.—We are pleased to see that the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Tileston and her children is gradually increasing; but not as rapidly and as largely as it should. Every sportsman can and should give something. At last the *Forest and Stream*, shamed by the action of the other sporting journals, and whipped in by the open denunciation of those interested in the fund, has come out in favor of it. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the *Forest and Stream* refused to publish the resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Tileston, passed by the Eastern Field Trials Club. We assert this, for when in New York we saw the written refusal addressed to an officer of the Eastern Field Trials Club; and when the circular asking for donations was issued, the *Forest and Stream* published it in *fine* type and refused to notice it. And yet these are men (?) who edit and manage that journal.

THE HOUSTON GUN CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the Houston (Texas) Gun Club the following officers were elected: S. K. McIlhenny, president; P. B. Watson, vice-president; and L. T. Noyes, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors: D. W. C. Dunn, Zach Hogan, C. B. Sojourner, and E. P. Hamblen. The following new members were elected: R. M. Bridges, W. A. S. Haynie, Geo. L. Price, T. R. Chanie, and Dr. Henry Griffith, of Montgomery county. The officers of the club were directed to prosecute all violations of the game law, and it was resolved that all members should be required to report to the officers any such violations. An assessment of one dollar was made on each member for the purpose of purchasing a gold medal to be competed for by members of the club; to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the holder.

TRAP SHOOTING.—In consequence of the numerous tournaments it has been impossible for us to insert numerous trap shooting scores which we have received; but they will appear as soon as we can find room for them. We are behind on the tournaments and can't insert those of Iowa and Kansas until next week. To have inserted them as fast as they occurred, would have compelled us to sacrifice all the other departments, which we could not do; and to have put on four more pages would have been an expense we could not incur; for our readers must remember that, in addition to the ordinary expense of four extra pages, when made of trap shooting, the four pages would count just six pages of other matter, as trap shooting scores cost to set them up half as much more than ordinary matter.

HOW IT PAYS.—We have at different times shown how universal is the circulation of the CHICAGO FIELD, and consequently, how good a medium it is for advertisers. As an instance, last week, Messrs. Beck & Eckel, of Indianapolis, Ind., through an advertisement in the CHICAGO FIELD, received an order from Berlin, Prussia, for a trap and one hundred of their clay birds. Mr. W. D. Hayes, of Hastings, Mich., writes: "I never advertised in the CHICAGO FIELD, but what I was perfectly *deluged* with letters. I consider it a splendid advertising medium."

THE WESTERN ANGLER.—In our next issue we shall publish the first of a series of articles, entitled, "The Western Angler," by Dr. J. A. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Ky. Dr. Henshall's reputation as a writer is so well known, that it is only necessary for us to say that the subject will be treated in his usual masterly style.

WRONG.—"The CHICAGO FIELD has crossed lances with the *National Live Stock Journal*, because the monthly published, without acknowledgment, an article that appeared originally in the CHICAGO FIELD. Dr. Rowe would have been quite content if the *Journal* had avowed its indebtedness, and certainly that amount of courtesy is due among writers and scissor-men." The *American Stockman*, from which we clip this, is wrong in supposing our grievance to be against the *National Live Stock Journal*. The journal which appropriated from our columns without proper credit is the *Live Stock Journal*, an English paper. The *National Live Stock Journal* is conducted by a member of the profession too honorable, and is itself too often the victim of literary pirates, for it to be guilty of any such dishonorable act.

BOGARDUS' FEAT.—That was a great feat of Captain Bogardus in his second match with Rimell, on Friday last, standing at thirty yards, five ground traps, killing ninety-nine out of one hundred birds, and the lost bird falling dead three feet outside the boundary. He shot forty-six straight; his forty-seventh was the one he lost, and then he killed fifty-three straight. Such a score has never been made before; never was expected to be, and we don't believe will be again, excepting, perhaps, by Bogardus. Truly, Bogardus as a shot is a wonder, and we very much question if we shall ever see his equal.

THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.—The second meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club closed on Monday, with the largest number of people which has been congregated together on the track at any time since the day Hopeful, Rarus and Great Eastern measured their speed. The races were as interesting as those of any day of the two meetings, at least, if not more so. A full description of the meeting will be found in our horse department.

THE GUNNISON NEWS.—The *Gunnison News* is the title of a new weekly, published at Gunnison, Colorado. Of course, the irrepressible J. H. Haverly is one of the proprietors. With him are associated Mr. C. S. Boutcher, E. A. Buck, and W. F. Hall. Those who want to keep themselves conversant with the rapid development of that immensely rich mining district, in which fortunes are being daily made, should subscribe for it.

HAUWORTH—ERB.—Mr. W. B. Hauworth, of Quincy, Ill., challenged Fred Erb, Jr., to shoot a match for one hundred dollars a side, one hundred single rises, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, Illinois State rules to govern, gate money to be divided, and each man to pay for his birds. Erb has accepted the challenge, and it will be shot at Quincy, July 21.

KESWICK AND JESSAMINE.—We have received from the St Louis Kennel Club a photograph, from a painting by Mr. J. M. Tracy, of St. Louis, of their pointer bitches, Keswick and Jessamine. Keswick is pointing and Jessamine backing. Mr. Tracy is to be congratulated on having produced a life-like and artistic picture, an effort as successful as his painting of Faust and Bow.

BURNED.—Major J. M. Taylor's house was burned while he was absent from home, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The fire occurred at 7 a. m. Mrs. Taylor, with the assistance of her neighbors, succeeded in saving most of the household goods, but a great deal were burned with the house. The Major writes us that he hopes the insurance will cover his losses.

BROWN'S CLEANER.—Dr. T. Yardley Brown's improved cleaner for shot guns and rifles is the most perfect and convenient cleaner we have ever used, and the same is the opinion expressed by those we know who have used it.

U. S. FISH COMMISSIONS' HEADQUARTERS.—Prof. Baird expects to leave Washington, July 11th, for Newport, R. I., where he will establish the headquarters of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries for the Summer.

MR. SHAW.—Mr. Henry G. Shaw has retired from the editorial management of the *Pacific Life*, other interests demanding his attention. Mr. Adam Aulbach, formerly associate editor, succeeds Mr. Shaw.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.—We regret to announce the death of our late cotemporary, "Out Door Sports." Its life was short, but it was a good little paper.

HEADQUARTERS.—The Merchants' Hotel will be the headquarters for those attending the glass ball tournament at Peoria, July 13, 14, and 15.

RETURN OF MR. GOODE.—Mr. G. Brown Goode and his staff, are expected back from Berlin, by the middle of July.

Game and Shooting.

Fixtures.

Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association, at call of the president.
Central Illinois Sportsman's Association, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

Sport in Western Virginia.—No. III.

BY REUTER.

Soon after breakfast we got our horses out and started to the post-office, which is a mile from the house at which we were stopping. The mail reaches there only twice a week, so those days were very important ones to us, in fact, to everybody in that vicinity. Like all country villages the post-office is at a store, where a goodly variety of everything is kept. We obtained our mail, and after our return enjoyed ourselves perusing the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD until about two o'clock p. m., at which time I started for the mountain to try for a turkey. R. decided to stay at the house and finish reading his mail, so I went alone, after tying up Scott—poor fellow; how he whined when he saw me go away with my gun on my shoulder, but I knew it would not do to take him along when going for turkeys. When nearly to the mountain I flushed a fine covey of birds, but refrained from shooting at them, for fear of scaring away any turkeys that might be near. After a hard climb I reached a long, level piece of woods, called a "bench," where I looked carefully for turkey signs but failed to find any. I sat down on a large log near by and was listening for sounds that might indicate game, when a squirrel ran up a tree near me and commenced barking. I fired and killed him; after picking him up and had just reseated myself on the log, I heard a great rustling in the leaves and supposed it was some one coming my way, as there is a path from the top to the bottom of the mountain, a short distance from where I was. I was shortly convinced that I was wrong, for as the noise came nearer I perceived it was unlike a person walking through the leaves, so I came to the conclusion that it was a deer or turkey, and acting upon that, "broke" my gun, put in a shell loaded with No. 3 buckshot, and laid down behind the log. I hadn't long to wait before I saw a large gang of turkeys coming directly toward me; they turned to my right before they had come within range, and I was afraid that I was not going to get a shot at them, but presently I saw a fine young gobbler come out into an open place, full fifty yards off; I knew that was my only chance, for they were traveling fast, by their actions evidently mistrusting that everything was not right. I gave him the contents of my right barrel, at the discharge of which he wheeled clear around and arose, coming directly toward me only fifteen or twenty feet high in air. As soon as he saw me he tried to turn, but too late! I gave him the other barrel, which was loaded with No. 8 shot; he immediately began falling and I marked him down some thirty yards distance. I went to the spot expecting to pick him up immediately, and searched in vain the whole place where I saw him fall, but no turkey. I continued the search until dark, then gave it up reluctantly, for I was certain I had killed him, and why I couldn't find him was a mystery to me; so, wondering over the cause, I went home. On arriving there Jim, the colored "hand," asked me if I couldn't find my turkey, "for he knowed I had killed it, for he had see'd it fall, and could jist walk right to de spot whar' it fell." So I arranged for Jim to accompany me early next morning to find the turkey, had nothing made way with it during the night. We went over the next morning and hunted through the place where Jim "had seed it fall." Sure enough, there lay the turkey in perfect order. The mistake I made was in not hunting nearer the base of the mountain, as it was evident he went further after I had marked him down, as I supposed. I have seen turkeys shot on a mountain receive a mortal wound, and fly several hundred yards before dropping. We carried our turkey home, placed him on the scales which he pulled down to eighteen pounds, gross, which is a good weight for a turkey not a year old. R. was very much put out because he did not go with me on that evening, for as he said, "we might have had a brace of turkeys instead of one." We had him served up for dinner, and a more toothsome turkey I never before had eaten.

The next day we received an invitation from our friend Mr. Wood to come up that evening, as they were making preparations for a big deer chase the following morning; "that Eggs and Davy, his two best hounds, were in fine condition, and as 'eager for the fray' as he was." We answered "to look for us by supper time," and then we made all necessary preparations, mounted our horses, and after a two-mile ride arrived at Mr. Wood's home. It is a fine old double farm house, situated about a quarter of a mile from Lost river, and surrounded by elegant shade trees. His farm originally belonged to Lord Fairfax, who deeded it to the person from whom Mr. Wood's father purchased it. The surveys were all made by George Washington; the corner stones (which are trees) bear the marks of the surveyor's axe still. We found several friends already assembled, and intently discussing our expected chase on the morrow. We were given a hearty welcome, and soon were as interested in the conversation as the rest. Our host, a man of about sixty years, was the life of the party, laughing, chatting and joking first with this one, then with that one, making us feel entirely at home, and entertaining us in a manner that none but a true gentleman and sportsman could do. His many years of experience in hunting through that part of the country causes him to be selected as general director and "leader of the van," in all chases in that neighborhood.

We retired early, by nine o'clock, for we were to have breakfast and be on our stands by four a. m. About half past two we were awakened and told that breakfast would soon be ready. Just imagine a breakfast by candle light at two o'clock a. m., dark as pitch outside, and as cold as an iceberg. It is certainly far more tempting to remain in a warm bed and finish your nap than getting up, going out and standing for several hours watching for a chance to kill a deer, but the thought that we might be the fortunate one on that day's chase caused us to spring out of bed, make a hasty toilet, and be among the first down stairs.

When we descended, the starter of the dogs was just leaving for the mountain. The noble animals knew what was going on, and were evidently overjoyed at the prospect of a chase. After a nice warm breakfast our host delivered to each watcher a small flask of fine old "apple jack" to keep out "Jack Frost." We were then ready to start. Our overcoats were an indispensable article, just then, answering the double purpose of keeping out the cold and dew. Mr. Wood placed each man on a crossing; he did not take a stand himself, but remained on horseback in order to make the rounds of the watchers, and keep them posted which way the dogs were running; being familiar with the whole country, he could tell from the cry of the dogs to which crossing they would bring the deer. I was stationed on the "glad root" crossing; so-called from the fact that an old woman who lived near the foot of the North Mountain, used to sit and rest on a root of a tree which grew at the edge of the road through the forest, which was just half way from her home to the mill, and she would always say that she was "so glad when she got there, for she considered herself nearly home;" for going or coming, when she reached the "glad root" her point of destination lay entirely down hill. Although the tree and its roots are now gone, the place still bears the name of "The glad root." My friend S. was placed a few hundred yards below me, about half way down the hill, facing the mountain. The morning was very cold, and the cry of the hounds could be distinctly heard; now it would draw near, when we would grasp our guns and eagerly await for the deer to put in an appearance; then it would die away in the distance as they altered their course. I got so cold I resolved to build a fire, and did so, a fine one, by which I got very comfortably warm; was putting some wood on the fire when the report of S.'s gun startled me. I hastily secured my gun and ran down to where he was, and found him standing over a yearling doe, in its "last agonies." He had put eleven out of fifteen buckshot into its head. It had doubled on the dogs and came in so quietly that he did not see it until it was about twenty yards off. Pretty soon the hounds came tearing along the trail, and when they came across the then dead deer, sat around it and set up a most dismal and prolonged howl. The shot brought Mr. Wood, who put the venison on his horse and we started for home, calling off the watchers as we passed near

their crossings. We skinned the deer, quartered and divided it among those who had taken part in the chase, which is the custom in that locality. In the afternoon we took our dogs out and enjoyed ourselves bird shooting; they laid well to the dogs, so we secured a very good bag of them by evening.

Mr. Wood made the proposition that some day soon we should make up a party and visit the "Moss garden," which, he said, "I will not describe to you, more than to say it is a place most beautiful, and well worthy of a visit;" so we agreed to make the trip the following Saturday, it being Wednesday on which the agreement was made. We returned to Mr. Branson's that evening in time for supper and to partake of some bear steaks, which had been sent in during the day, by a neighbor who had killed it the day previous, near the Branch Mountain. The meat is very coarse, but extremely sweet and juicy. It was quite a treat, as it is not often that you can get nice fresh bear steaks, even in that part of the country.

Washington, D. C.

In the Heart of the Chenati Mountains—Among the Black-tailed Deer and the Antelope—Indian Sign—The Canyons of Devil's River—Rio Bravo—Presidio del Norte—A Texas Boy's Account of what He Saw.

After a long absence from the columns of your paper I take this opportunity to write something which I hope will prove of interest to your many readers. But first you must know where the Chenati (Blackbird) mountains are; they are a range of mountains about twenty-five miles in length, running northwest and southeast, parallel to the Rio Grande river, and not more than fifteen miles from that stream; are in the western part of Presidio county, Texas, and directly opposite from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The Chenati mountains are about five hundred miles from our starting point (Austin, Texas) and we expected to go over the whole distance with wagons. The expedition was to organize at San Antonio, where all were expected to meet and be in readiness for departure by the 14th of December, 1879. The party was sent out by the different railroad companies of the state to prospect the railroad lands in the vicinity of the Chenati mountains, and I accompanied them.

On the 10th of December I left Austin on horseback for San Antonio; arrived safely after two days' travel and found everybody making preparations for departure. After some delay and a good deal of squabbling the caravan at last left civilization to be gone, no one knew how long. The party consisted of about twenty men, including the mineralogist, assayist, representatives of roads, cooks, hands, and myself.

Our outfit comprised two ambulances, three wagons, besides seven or eight men on horseback. The first objective point was Fort Clark, one hundred and thirty-five miles from San Antonio, where we expected to get a military escort of thirty-five Seminole Indian scouts, under the command of Texas' favorite Indian fighter, Lieutenant Bullis.

A rolling mesquite prairie varied by an occasional range of low wooded hills, was the country between Ft. Clark and San Antonio. Ft. Clark is the finest post in Texas and at that time, some fifteen or twenty companies were quartered there. Two weeks' delay at Ft. Clark for our escort, and again our party was on the move with the addition of five Government wagons, a pack train and thirty-five scouts. Thirty miles from Ft. Clark we passed the celebrated San Felipe spring, the waters of which serve to irrigate several fine farms, before it mingles with the Rio Grande, which is only three miles from the spring. On account of the irregularity of the seasons, no crops are ever raised in this portion of the State without irrigation.

Our journey to Ft. Davis was very monotonous; twenty-four days', one just like another. A halt at 3 p. m., loaf, read or hunt till dark. Supper, then to bed, with a cold norther' or a little sleet and ice to make things lively. Roused up at four in the morning, break the ice in the bucket, and after summoning up the proper amount of courage, get some one to pour the cold water into your hands, then rub a very limited quantity over the face; make a rush for the fire, and longingly watch the operations of the cook 'till five o'clock, when the welcome sound of "brekfus" is heard. A hurried, uncomfortable meal, with your fingers so cold that they actually stick to the colder tin plates and cups. Wagons loaded, then all take a walk down the road for a few miles, to keep the blood in circulation.

Our road was up one canyon and down another all the way from Devil's river to the Pecos river, a pretty country to look at but no game or water except in wet times. The Pecos river is about fifty feet wide, and deep, and swift. The water is very red and brackish. We traveled for three days up the river and got heartily sick of the salty, dirty stuff. From the Pecos to Stockton the road is nearly level and goes over a portion of the staked plains, a dry arid prairie with nothing to vary the monotony of the sage brush except an occasional peak of the Sierra Charrote seen far to the south. There are some curious springs on this portion of the road. There were the Escandido (Hidden), the Leon and the Comanche springs all situated on the plains. The presence of these springs is denoted by a gradual sink in the surface of the ground until it is terminated by a flat covered with salt, grass and alkalies, which, from a distance, look like snow. The springs are large circular basins of clear water slightly impregnated with sulphur. Owing to the marsh around the springs it is impossible to get near them without means of a scaffold. Many animals have lost their lives by wading into these marshes, and there is a story that goes the rounds here that an emigrant had a team of oxen rush into the Leon spring and nothing was ever after heard of them, which will be acknowledged is a pretty tough yarn. Some of these springs are of great depth, some being over two hundred feet. Ft. Stockton was passed a few days drive from the Pecos. Stockton is out in the plain near the Comanche spring, and consists of the usual quota of "dobe" houses and "jackals;" altogether it is one of the loneliest looking places I ever saw. Some of the officers have been here for years without going into civilization. Forty miles from Davis our road came into the valley of Lympia creek. We camped at Barillio springs, and were astonished at the number of graves that we found near the spring. We were told that they were the resting places of people killed by the Indians, who are in the habit of lying in wait for any unfortunates that may come to the spring.

Our road the next day took us through some grand mountain scenery, up Lympia canyon, through El Paso del Muerto (the pass of death). The cliffs here were a thousand feet high and towered straight above us. Stopped at Ft. Davis for two days to get supplies preparatory to the final drive to the Chenati mountains, distant about sixty-five miles from Ft. Davis. Ft. Davis presents a more inviting appearance than Stockton. The fort is situated in the mouth of a wide, grassy canyon, with the black and red cliffs towering above the stars and stripes that wave from the center of the parade ground beneath. All of the houses are built of adobe; some are plastered and painted so as to look comfortable, if not pretty. There is a little Mexican town near the fort that is called Chihuahua. All of the frontier posts have their Chihuahua.

Left Davis about noon, and made a "fry" camp ten miles from the place. Here we obtained the first sight of the Chenatis, away to the southwest; nothing but a little blue curved-shape ridge could be seen at fifty-five miles.

Two days more of travel across dry rolling prairies, and we were located on Cibola (Buffalo) creek, two miles from the mountains. Camp was arranged next day. We made quite a little village, thirty-five tents picturesquely grouped together, with a line of ambulances on each side. Two miles below us on the Cibola was a large sheep ranch; it was owned by an old Virginian named Faver, who said he had lived there for the last twenty-five years in spite of poor Lo. He was wealthy, had married a pretty Mexican woman and lived in a mud house surrounded by his Mexicans, more like a hermit than a man who enjoyed society as he does; yet he seems to be as happy with his buckskin suit and moccasins as a city swell who agonizes over his tie, or wears the most dazzling of shirt bosoms.

There is not much variety of game in this country, but a person who knows the "lay of the land" can always get something in the shape of fresh meat. There are a good many deer, plenty of antelope, a few bear, coyotes, Mexican lions, and other "varmints;" in some localities mule or black-tailed deer can be found. Unfortunately our camp was situated in the sheep range, and in order to find game of any sort it was necessary to go ten or twelve miles from camp into the hills. Any quantity of antelope could be found on the adjacent plains, but they were so wild that one was lucky to get within five hundred yards of them. The mule deer (black-tailed) is the finest game animal I ever saw, and I was unusually lucky in getting the only two that were killed on the trip. I went out one evening after we had "struck" camp, walked a long distance, seeing numbers of antelope, coyotes, etc., until I was about to despair of any fresh meat, when I saw a long yellowish body crouching close to the ground and crawling on something that was beyond the crest of a hill from where I was I knew the animal was a cougar, so making a circuit, I went around the hill, and there saw a splendid drove of black-tail deer, eight in number. I couldn't make up my mind which to shoot, the deer or the cougar, but concluded to split the difference on the deer. I had a Winchester rifle, '73 model, the deer were about three hundred yards distant, some standing. I raised my sights and shot a doe through the ribs. At the report of my rifle the cougar took a bee line for some timber; the deer, not having seen me trotted off some fifty yards and stopped. I put my gun on a big buck but the ball tore the dust beyond him, the other deer didn't move. I lowered my sights a little and made a beautiful shot at the buck, taking him just behind the shoulder. They then started off, but I stopped an old doe before they got out of sight. The deer that I first shot at I failed to get, but was well enough satisfied with the two. The buck proved to be a splendid fellow with ten points. It was quite a feather in my cap to have killed the black-tail deer and I was forthwith presented with a fine Hotchkiss rifle that Lieuenant B. had had made to order for himself.

Our usual plan of hunting was to get an escort of four or five Seminoles and with three or four of the party start out horseback with pack mules to stay a few days. On our first hunt there were eight of us in all, with three pack mules to carry provisions, blankets, etc. Our objective point was Capote mountain forty-five miles north of camp, where there were said to be a great many deer. The second day from camp while crossing a plain three antelope let their curiosity get the better of them and deliberately trotted up within two hundred yards of us. There was thirty shots fired at them in about one minute. Two fell, and the other went off badly wounded.

Passed several Indian trails that day. In the evening about time to camp it was curious to watch the movements of the pack mules; each one would strive to get in the lead so that he might be the first in camp and be unpacked before the others. In this way all of them sometimes would be ahead of the column following the trail, no matter how dim it was. That night camped in the Capote pass where there was a regular Indian road, it being the only water for about forty miles around. Awfully cold that night, but the surroundings looked so wild and Indian "signs" so fresh, that we determined to stand guard up on the mountain where we could see both ends of the trail. I was on first watch, and not being allowed to walk, my feet didn't have much feeling in them. I sat on a rock and froze for two hours, and then went down and awoke the next man.

We staid here two days but had rather poor luck, killing only three white-tail deer and two antelope. The next night we stopped where there had been an old Indian camping ground. I found a little tomahawk here that had been left behind, and it now hangs on the walls of the library at home. Crossed one fresh trail that day, then went into the main camp about dark.

Four or five days in camp reading letters from friends, made a fellow feel homesick, so we again struck out and went only twelve miles; staid two days. The deer were very scarce, having been run off and shot at so much by Faver's Mexican herders. One evening I went out and saw two does both standing in the valley of a little prairie gully. I examined the ground carefully and found that the nearest I could get to them without giving them the wind or being seen, was two hundred yards. A half hour's crawl through thistles, briers and weeds, and I was comfortably seated behind a little pile of boulders. I had my Winchester with the magazine full, and also a belt of cartridges at my waist. I actually sat there and fired twenty shots at those deer. The deer couldn't see me, nor didn't seem to mind the report of the rifle in the least. I would shoot, when they would trot off a short distance and gaze curiously at the little cloud of dust that the ball would raise in striking the ground. At the twelfth round I had one of them down and the other shot through the stomach. I got the little rod out of the butt of my rifle, and after cleaning my gun, adjusting the sight to four hundred yards, for by this time the deer was nearly that distance from me, I fired deliberately, and at the fourth shot the remaining deer fell, but was up again, gazing around in a dazed sort of way, with a shot through the muscles of his neck. Four more shots and I had them both. I had hardly fired the last shot when two of the party, with three Seminoles, came dashing up and seemed rather disappointed when they found instead of a lively time with Mr. Indian they had to carry me and my deer back to camp. Of course they laughed at me for my poor shooting, but it was just two more deer than they had killed, so I was satisfied.

Back to the main camp again, lay around, sleep, read, etc., all day, was the usual programme; got awfully sick of it. At last I persuaded two of the gentlemen to go with me to Presidio del Norte in order that we might see Mexico and the Rio Grande. Rode to Del Norte in a day. "Put up" at the house of an American who had a Mexican wife and five children, he being the only member of the family that could speak English. The next day we went across the river to the Mexican town which has about three thousand inhabitants.

The houses are all exactly alike and built of mud brick. This town is said to be a hundred and fifty years old, but age don't seem to affect these houses in the least, except at the corners where they crumble a little. Curious little stores, red sashes, fine sombreros and some beautiful silver-mounted saddles was about all worthy of note. I felt quite grand, it being the first time I had ever been out of Texas, much less the United States. Started home about one o'clock on the same day, arrived at camp in the night. Then a week or so in camp varying the monotony by climbing the mountains, hunting for silver and bee caves. The latter article was rather scarce, but we found two or three bee caves from which we got a good deal of honey. Fresh meat became scarce in camp so we got up a hunting party and went into the very heart of the mountains to a little water-hole, where we made our camp. Some of the scenery is magnificent; the deepest of dark canyons, high bare peaks and great piles of boulders in all imaginable shapes, can be seen in the mountains. We had to be very careful with our animals; sometimes we would go along the side of a canon when a misstep would have caused certain death. One of our mules got his "pack" over-balanced and losing the little trail that we were in was dashed into a pulpy mass before he finally quit rolling. The trail would go up the steepest sort of places where no one would believe a horse could go until it had been seen, but there's no accounting for a Texas mustang; he will be the quietest, gentlest and most docile creature in the world for two years, just waiting to get a good chance to take a piece out of your ear or "buck" with you and meet you half way with his heels as you come down out of the air. On this hunt I killed four deer, and another one was killed by a Seminole. There was one little occurrence which hastened our departure for the main camp. While out hunting one morning an old doe sprang up near me and I was lucky enough to stop her with my Hotchkiss. When I had finished skinning her I happened to glance around and saw, hanging in a tree not more than fifty yards off, a deer that had been freshly killed. I knew that none of our party had hunted in this direction and concluded it must have been done by an Indian. I went back to camp and all hands said they had shot no deer. Taking a Seminole with me I went back, got my deer, and seeing that the owner of the other deer hadn't put in an appearance, I concluded to take it also. That evening we rode back to the main camp.

My time was spent very pleasantly thus for two months, when orders were received for us to start back. Wasn't I glad though? I had never been away from home before more than a month and now it had been four months.

All of the party didn't return, and our crowd, which consisted of eight men, were to make the trip back via a new military road from Clark to Davis, a distance of 350 miles without a human habitation.

Our road was pretty much the same as the other, only drier and rougher. Had quite an exciting time one day, and was off the road hunting antelope, when I started a drove of eight or ten, that ran straight for the wagons which were hidden from their sight by a little prairie hill. I watched them, and as soon as they disappeared over the hill I could hear the rifles, pistols, and carbines cracking, worse than a Fourth of July celebration. Some thirty or forty shots were fired, and when I got to the wagons found that they had got only one, a buck, which each fellow swore he had killed. A good quail dog along with us, and we could have feasted off of California and Massena quails. The first-named species are too wild, and though a beautiful bird, am satisfied will not lay to a dog as they sometimes take flight when at sixty yards distance. The Massena quail is known here as the "black-tail partridge" by the natives. They are splendid to shoot, not wild in the least, and have actually to be "kicked up." Our little Bob White we did not find west of Devil's river (forty miles from Clark). Wild turkeys are never seen west of the Pecos, on account of the total lack of large timber and the scarcity of water. Though we never saw any on the Pecos, their tracks were quite plentiful, and I was told by members of the party that it was not unusual to find large flocks. On the road back we had to make one drive of seventy miles without water. The animals suffered terribly, and some of the horses were nearly exhausted when we reached the spring. The spring was under a smooth, over-hanging bluff, and the Indians had painted all sorts of figures on the face of the rock. There were red hands without number, bear, deer, buffalo, wolves, lions, etc., also a large blue alligator, besides Mexican cathedrals with bells in the cupolas, guns and knives. One of the pictures represented a fight between the whites and Indian; of course the white men were getting terribly "licked." Passed one other painted cliff, but the paintings were not as distinct as these. We stopped a day at Devil's river to wash clothes and scrub up generally. I killed a deer here, but like a "greenie," forgot to hang up my handkerchief near him, and when I came back the buzzards had completely devoured him. I killed one more deer between Clark and San Antonio, but the idea of feeding buzzards on good venison was too much for the rest of the party, and I haven't heard the last of that deer yet. Arrived at San Antonio safely, bade good-bye to friends, and was soon at home again.

JUVENIS.

Austin, Tex.

Five out of Five, and Fifty out of Fifty.

BY COQUINA.

I have just been reading Oneida's "Five out of Eight" and it recalls to my mind very forcibly a series of doubles made by a friend and myself some ten years ago. Early one morning, in the month of March, we entered a series of sloughs and bayous on the Mississippi river bottom, near Clinton, Iowa, in hopes of a good day's duck shooting. Mallards and teals had been flying thickly for two or three days past, and several good bags had been made, but on this morning, a cold raw north wind set in and drove them, we knew not whither. At any rate they were not flying, nor could we find them sheltering or feeding, though we beat every available foot of ground in the neighborhood. We were getting discouraged and were talking of returning home when to our great delight we saw five blue wing teals coming down the bayou. They were coming with the wind, and their velocity was little short of that of a bolt of greased lightning. However, we were desperate, and did not propose to let them *all* pass us. We stood behind a clump of willows, I, a few yards to the right of my friend, and as they were to pass me first, I was, of course, to have the first shot. I let them come until nearly opposite me, when I pulled on the two foremost, one with each barrel, and cut them down clean. As they passed Ed two more of them fell, one to each barrel of his Greener.

The remaining bird finding himself thus suddenly left alone, became panic stricken. He dipped toward the water, raised again and then wheeling suddenly, started to retrace the line of flight whence he and his companions had so lately come. By this time I had slipped in a couple of fresh shells, and as he came opposite me the second time, he suddenly became paralyzed, doubled up into a shapeless lump, and dropped into the water.

We were now so thoroughly warmed up and elated at this bit of extreme good luck, that we thought we could wait all day for just another such a chance. But the forenoon dragged slowly. The birds were few and far between, and those that did show us a wing, flew high. In the next three or four hours, we only bagged two mallards and a hawk.

About one o'clock we sat down on a log to eat our lunch. We had just finished it when Ed happened to look down the slough. He suddenly sprang to his feet, and quivering with excitement, he whispered:

"Great Cæsar, what's that coming?"

We both caught up our guns, and looking anxiously in

the direction indicated for a moment, we satisfied ourselves as to the nature of the approaching cloud, for such in the distance it seemed to be. It was a large flock of teal, there were at least fifty of them, and they were coming directly toward us. They were skimming along the water, and if they followed the channel as they were now doing, they would pass within about thirty yards of us. Here was our reward at last for so many hours of shivering in the cold March wind since our morning skirmish.

"Down behind the log—lay close!" And no sooner said than we were both prostrate, and peering out over the log, watching with eager eyes the approaching flock.

"Cover your bird carefully," said Ed, "and make sure of at least *one* with each barrel."

"You bet!" said I.

But they were flying so close that their wings were almost touching each other, and it would be utterly impossible to shoot anywhere into the flock without killing at least half a dozen with each charge. As they came opposite us they were not more than five or six feet above the water. In the shape the flock then flew it was about six feet deep, twenty feet long, and perhaps ten feet wide. What a havoc our four heavy charges must make in such a mass. At the auspicious moment we each arose, selected our bird in the thickest of the flock, covered it carefully, held slightly ahead of that particular bird, but still in the moving mass, and pulled. Quick as thought we repeated the action with the other barrel.

"Did we cut a hole through that flock as large as a cart wheel?" "Or did we cut two such holes?" "Or did we cut *four* such?" "Or did we annihilate the entire flock as in the previous instance?"

Well, hardly.

At the flash of our powder that flock of teal scattered slightly, but as quickly closed in again, and went on up that bayou looking for a good place to cook their dinner, just as deliberately as though they had never heard the report of a gun in their lives!

Not a duck fell, not a feather dropped out of a duck!

"Did we swear?" Well, no. We just stood there looking after those ducks until they were entirely out of sight. Then we turned and looked at each other for about three minutes without saying a word. If any artist had been in search of a couple of faces of the most consummate fools on earth, he should have been there then to sketch our faces. Finally we both shouldered our guns and started home. We walked at least a mile before either of us spoke. Finally Ed said, "Did your gun go off?"

"Well, I thought it did. Did yours?"

To make sure we opened both our guns, took out our empty shells and examined them.

"Are you sure your shells had shot in?"

"Yes."

As we thought more of this we distinctly remembered the heavy recoil from both charges. Our guns were both ten gauge and cylinder bored. Our shells were loaded with five drams of powder and one and one-quarter ounces of No. 6 shot. I have studied many long hours on this conundrum: How can you put four such charges as those described above into the middle of such a flock of ducks as that, at thirty yards, and not touch one?

But I have always had to give it up.

Traveler on the Wing.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I am here on my way East. I stopped over at Memphis, and spent a very pleasant day with the Messrs. Bryson, and Guido.

Had the pleasure of seeing the renowned Gladstone, Whip, and Peep o' Day. The latter is an exceedingly promising young bitch, and will be heard from at the St. Louis bench show in October next, as well as at the field trials in November.

The Gladstone-Joe Jr. match is off. I suggested that a match might be arranged for next season which ought to settle the question which is the better dog. Let both parties agree on one or more judges, and run their dogs under the National American Kennel Club rules for three or more days, as they may agree upon; and let the judge or judges decide which, in their opinion, is the better field dog of the two. I sincerely trust that Mr. Campbell will enter and run Joe Jr. in the coming field trials. Gladstone will be there. It certainly would be very gratifying to sportsmen all over the country to know that they will both be there.

I drove out to the St. Louis Kennel Club's kennel yesterday, and met Mr. Chas. H. Turner, secretary of the club. The dogs look well. Jaunty has a litter of nine, by Faust, a week old. June is due to whelp in a few days to Bow. Clytie has whelped to Faust. Keswick and her four pups, one dog and three bitches, look well, and are in fine condition. Those entered in the Derby will be sent to Minnesota (most likely) early in August, to be worked on chickens, and will afterwards be finished off on quails for the November trials. They will be in charge of, and handled by the club's breaker Wyemess.

Whitford is on deck and will have, from what he tells me, a fine "string" for the "Derby," as well as for the "free-for-all" and brace stakes. He will go with a complete camping outfit to Dakota, early in the season, and will remain there until the quail season opens, when he will locate in some good quail region, most probably at Patoka, where, he says, birds will be in large numbers this season.

The success of this year's field trials is assured beyond a doubt; and Sanborn's selection of Vincennes is considered admirable.

I must not forget to mention a visit to the studio of Mr. John M. Tracy, one of St. Louis' prominent artists, to see a picture of Faust and Bow. Unfortunately it had left the artist's hand. I felt amply repaid, however, by seeing a sketch of Bow, but more especially by an idea of his own, "A brace of setters," one pointing and the other backing, with shooter in back-ground. The setter, standing, very strongly, Mr. Editor, resembles your beloved Peg, what *more could be said*. It is yet unfinished but ought to be a gem.

After Whitford and yourself left Prescott we had indifferent luck with the snipes, owing to the continuous and prolonged wet weather, so one day in a fit of utter disgust I packed my traps and went to that "Baden-Baden" of America, the celebrated "Hot Springs." During my stay there I met and formed the very pleasant acquaintance of the well-known Dr. G. G. Parker, of Cairo, secretary of the Egyptian Club, and present holder of the club medal. He is an ardent sportsman and crack shot. Mr. J. J. Gore (of Chapin & Gore) too well known to many of your readers to need mention as president of one, and a member of several Chicago shooting clubs, also came for his annual visit, bringing as his trusty henchman "Billy" Keating, who speedily gained for himself the "soubriquet" of "Sleeping William." He was likewise accompanied by Chicago's well-known caterer, who, alas! had come without his chafing dishes. The heroic treatment mapped out for him by the enthusiastic Gore soon laid him low and he departed, almost as soon as he came, for his much loved city. To those who like a good laugh and well-told story, I would say, if they are fortunate enough to enjoy the acquaintance of Mr. Gore, ask him what he knows about mustard catoplasms and their application. The enunciation of the simple name Wiedeymeyer in the hearing of either himself or "Sleeping William," will bring its reward and valuable information.

It may interest many of your readers and his old friends to know that Mr. Jas. H. Parker, long and favorably known to the gun trade, has now charge of that department of the Simmons Hardware Co., and I doubt if there is a more complete assortment of sportsmen's supplies west of the Allegheny Mountains.

I must not forget to tell a "joak" on our host of the Avenue Hotel, Hot Springs, the acknowledged "Izaak Walton," of Arkansas. He kindly invited us to go bass fishing with him to the Ouachita river. He was in a fever to try his new split bamboo rod and Milan reel. After a rattling ride of ten miles behind his spanking team of sorrels the Ouachita river burst upon us, and truly it was a sight to delight the eyes and heart of an an ler.

The team was speedily unharnessed and "picketed," and Smith, in less time than it takes to relate, had "donned" his fishing trousers. They struck me as being somewhat odd (being black with rubber boots attached) and of rather flimsy material for wading a bass stream, but Smith declared they were just the thing, and so far as enabling him to search the deep pools was concerned, on that occasion, at least, they proved a success. Not being similarly provided I was compelled to remain on shore and watch him strike and play several fine fish that were in places inaccessible to me, landing them all without an exception, if I remember correctly. When evening came and it behooved us to harness up, he had for his reward a fine string of twenty-three, a good result for new tackle and the first day of the season. A week later he made another trip, and happening the day following to notice his wading trowsers hanging up in the porter's room, I perceived that one leg had given way at the knee. Upon inquiry Smith said he had used them in a pretty rough place the day previous, and happening to stumble his knee broke through, etc., etc. A week or two later he came to me, voluntarily, and taking me to one side, in a mysterious way, said he had something to tell me that he could keep no longer, and handed me, for inspection, a bill from a St. Louis firm which read:

To one pair *baptismal* trowsers, $15.

They are now for sale (*mended*) *cheap*, to any clerical individual who will use them legitimately. Indeed, to one worthy, but poor, they will doubtless be sent. Express charges simply being collected.

In closing I would mention that Messrs. Holliday and Peddiman have supplied a long felt want at the Springs in opening a depot for sportsman's supplies, guns, fishing tackle, etc., etc., where they will be pleased to see any visiting sportsmen. The CHICAGO FIELD can also be obtained at the Mountain Valley News Stand. It is unnecessary to say that there is quite a demand for it.

TRAVELER.

Florida Shooting.—The Southern Coast.—(Continued.)

FLORIDA BIRDS.—THE ROOKERIES.—BIRD HUNTING FOR PROFIT.

TAMPA BAY, FLA.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Of all the S. W. coast, perhaps the region of Tampa Bay is the most favorable for the rearing and sustenance of nearly every species of the beautiful birds peculiar to South Florida, except the flamingo, which seems to have kept its distance from civilized man. Eight years ago on a little sand key, near Egmont light, I saw a solitary flamingo, the only one I have ever seen in these parts. Twelve years ago, one hundred miles further south, this bird was very plenty, but I am told was hard to get in gun shot of, but of course the improved rifles of to-day would have euchred them,—just left in time. Seven or eight years ago an occasional specimen could be seen about Cape Romano, but now they are scarce, even about Cape Sable, and the Thousand Islands.

But few of the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD, perhaps, have seen this elegant bird in its native wilds; it stands some five feet high, its body as on stilts, and its head as on a fishing pole. The bill is very heavy, and seemingly clumsy. The body of the bird with wings closed, is deep and glossy red, while the large wing feathers are black. Flamingoes often go in squads, and string along the beach in Indian file. They are said to remind the old folks of British soldiers. Flamingo tongues, like pea-fowl brains, was "a dish to set before a king."

Next among Florida birds, deserving of special mention, is the Roseat Spoonbill, or pink curlew. It is perhaps not less beautiful than the flamingo; it is quite plenty on the coast of Tampa Bay, between June and October, though I have found them in April and December. They used to nest about Charlotte Harbor, but like the flamingo, have gone further down, until now, I can not say where they nest. March is about the time. This bird is not in full plumage until several years of age, and there is no difference that I have noticed between male and female. The beautiful picture in Audubon's natural history, of this bird, is not much overdrawn. The top of the head is bare, smooth, and light green, the eye is pink, the neck almost bare, but the protection there, is a light pink downy coat; about the throat and breast is a clump or cluster of beautiful curly pink feathers about half an inch long; on the shoulder the feathers are blood red epaulets; about the rump the feathers are about two inches long, and a deep glossy red, while the tail is yellow. The balance of the bird is a most exquisite pink. I have known people so affected by the beauty of this bird as to be entirely carried away, and to use the most, apparently, exaggerated expressions. The tears stood in the eyes of my little girl, and she clapped her hands nervously at the sight of the first she had seen, while her mother expressed it that she could drink the beauty of that bird. I felt so myself.

The bird third in my estimation, is the large Florida, or blue heron. It is quite as large as the first bird mentioned in this letter; is quite common here, and nests every year among the islands in fresh water lakes, they being the most inaccessible to man. Some years ago, it was quite common for them to nest about the salt water island—rookeries—but for three years, I have not found them elsewhere but in fresh water swamps, and the lake islands, and was able to get but three eggs—one nest—last season: these are about the size of mallard duck eggs, and between blue and green in colors; the young birds were on the wing this year in May. I would that I could describe the beauty of this extraordinary bird, but he, like the balance, must be seen to be appreciated. From the top of the head stream three stringy feathers, from five to eight inches long respectively. The color of the neck is a beautiful buff; about the throat and breast stream a long stringy beard of an exquisite buff: this separated, and when the bird faces the wind, it streams back on each side. The plume proper, though, are on the back, and is of long pointed (little like cock tail) feathers, which are straight, and lie flat on the back, except when the bird is "ruffled" by another; the color is light dove; there are two black spots, one on each side of the breast, and near the lantern. Lantern did I say? I am not quite sure whether the clump of yellow down gives a phosphorescent light by which the bird is enabled to take his fish at night or not, but I do know that he feeds a great deal at night, and that his diet ranges between a moccasin snake and a medium sized mullet. I have found two moccasin snakes in one of these birds, the largest some two feet long and an inch in diameter. I have also known him to swallow a mullet, which was three inches longer than his own body, and of half the weight. At this season the plumage has dropped, and will not be perfect again until December. Though very shy, a good hunter can generally kill two or three a day. The second mentioned bird is splendid "pot" bird, and especially the younger ones, which by the way are a pale pink with the squirus quills tipped with brown.

WM. P. N.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RIFLE TRIALS.—I would like to correct an error in the tables of trajectories in article headed "Suggestions for our rifle trials" (an error of my own in copying). No. 8, range 175 yards, should have been 5.9 instead of 6.3. In the second table, No. 8 should likewise be 5.1 instead of 4.5. Further consideration leads me to change my suggestion in regard to "Max's" 45 cal., hollow-fronted ball. I think the ball had better calibre at butt four hundred and forty-nine thousandths (.449) inch, instead of .450 inch, and at distance of thirteen hundredths (.13) inch from butt, let it calibre four hundred and forty-eight thousandths of an inch (.448 inch) and at one calibre length from butt (.45 inch) four hundred and thirty-seven thousandths (.437 inch). Use an alloy of five per cent tin for above dimensions, as I find, with brass molds, pure lead shrinks two thousandths inch more than the alloy, for the .44 calibre. P.

WHO IS HE?—*Editor Chicago Field:*—By all means give us the name of the prominent "sportsman" of Grand Rapids, who has made himself notorious in Northern Michigan this Spring by killing mallard ducks, contrary to law, as a correspondent writes you in your last issue. This "sportsman" (Heaven spare the mark!) may be an officer of the Grand Rapids Sportsmen's Club, but he is not a member or officer of the State Sportsmen's Association, though, he may once have been, years ago. If this "prominent sportsman" is not amenable to the Michigan game laws which he holds in such sneering contempt, let us make him amenable to *public opinion*, and your fearless paper shall be the means to accomplish this end. Obtain his name of your correspondent, and give it to us in your next issue.

A MEMBER OF THE MICHIGAN SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Notes.

TUNICA, LA.—Pursuant to the suggestions and call of a few interested parties in the preservation of game and the art of shooting "on the fly," we met on June 15 at the little village of Pinkneyville, Miss., (just above the Louisiana line) and organized a gun club with a membership of thirteen for a beginning; and on Thursday, June 24, we assembled to try our hands on glass balls for the first time, with breech and muzzle-loaders, not one of the club having ever seen a trap or glass ball before, though some of the party are good shots in the field. Appended are the names of the members of our club, which, as yet, in view of our verdancy and tender skins, is known by no other name than "The Kids." When their horns are grown stiffer, and their eye-sight clearer, they will rank higher in the coming scores, than the figures which record their maiden efforts on the day of their first shoot. Captain Wm. Semple, president; A. M. McGehee, vice-president; W. C. Percy, secretary; W. W. Babers, treasurer; E. J. McGehee, Louis Bower, John Rodney, D. Babers, A. W. Jones, John Winn, Evans Wall, Willie Evans, Andrew Bauer.

KIT KILLBIRD.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.—I see you have given my "Sneak" sketch place; thanks. But you make me hail from Philadelphia, Pa. I know that place is good enough for any one to hail from, but I am a Texan, and Galveston is my home, and I have never been out of the state in my life, barring once, a little tramp through Louisiana, with an eleven-pound musket when you'uns and we'uns "were out." But, Mr. Editor, in giving the names of the officers of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association there are some mistakes which, to avoid confusion, should be corrected: A. C. Stewart, second vice-president, Fort Worth, and not *A. H. Stuart*; H. M. Thompson, corresponding secretary, *not* H. H. Thompson; R. W. Shaw, recording secretary, and not M. W. Shaw. As we are in daily correspondence and preparation for our next convention, you will oblige us much by giving names correctly. On behalf of the association I will say that if Dr. Rowe or any of his friends will come down here next May, they will meet with a cordial welcome.

R. W. S.

PORT ROYAL, TENN., June 28.—The prospect for a large hatching of quail was never more flattering with us; no flooding rains to drown them out while nesting. Ah, what a jolly time we will have among them next Fall. I now have fine sport hunting squirrels; at this season of the year they feed on the insects that propagate under the bark on white oak trees, and they are seal fat. I was out among them the other day, and fired twelve shots (I used a shot-gun) and killed a fox and ten squirrels. I never knew how to load a shot-gun until I commenced reading the CHICAGO FIELD. With two drams of powder, and one ounce of shot it is certain death to a squirrel. The way I cut 'em down is a caution. They will have to look out to-morrow, if the weather is propitious.

BIRDO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—Gunners are at a stand; our State tournament over, not a man will respond to calls for a glass ball match. Texans have had fair shooting the past season. The drouth of last Summer caused our shallow lakes to dry up, and ducks were not so plentiful as usual. The abundant rains of this Spring have raised large covers for chickens, and from observations, I am satisfied there will be abundant game on the 1st of July, when our season opens.

ALMO.

SUFFOLK, L. I., June 24.—Quail shooting promises to be very plentiful around here this Autumn, as they can be heard piping in all directions, and the residents seem inclined to give the birds every protection until the opening of the season. I have not yet been over to Robbins' Island, but shall go there soon, and then imform you of the prospect of the supply of birds for the trials in November.

H. W. L.

LEXINGTON, ILL., June 5.—Quails Wintered well in this section of the state. Chickens will be scarce, as the continual wet weather has spoiled the eggs. Whilst fishing to-day I caught two fish on one hook at one time, a sunfish and a common shiner. Who can beat it?

SKIP JACK.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 30.—The prospects for quail shooting are better than they have been before since I have lived in this State.

H. C. G.

LAWRENCE, KAN., June 24.—The game prospects for the Fall are excellent.

E. D. T.

PERHAM, MINN., June 28.—Prospects for chickens very good.

LYNX.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S.—"Fatinitza" is the attraction this week. The company is not quite as good as the music of the opera.

HOOLEY'S.—"Our Gentlemen Friends" by George Holland, is on at Hooley's. In this case the company is quite equal to the piece. The same next week.

HAVERLY'S.—"An Arabian Night" and "The Royal Middy" are the pieces presented, the latter on Tuesday evening. It promises well, notwithstanding the weather.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

A. R. H., Rock Hill, S. C.—I have a setter bitch which is not doing well, and I would be glad to have your advice about her. I bought her from Dr. Jenuelle, of DuQuoin, Illinois, and received her in May. Since then it has been exceedingly hot and I think that coming from a colder climate so far south, and in the Summer too, has had something to do with her lack of appetite and general debility. She will scarcely eat anything; seems very nervous and restless; frequently lapping water; bowels generally loose; and in the last few days has a discharge of matter from the eyes, which seems to pain her. She also has a slight cough, but doesn't seem to cough up anything but slime. With my limited knowledge of diseases of dogs I am afraid to doctor her, and would be glad to have your advice in your next issue. I propose until I hear from you to give the bitch merely some cooling medicine, such as salts or saltpeter, and a tonic of some kind. I forgot to say that the bitch was served by a dog before I received her, and is now within two weeks of whelping, if she is in whelp at all, of which I am very doubtful, as I cannot detect any difference scarcely in her appearance, since she has arrived. Your attention will oblige. Ans.—Your idea is probably right about the change of climate, especially at that season of the year. Make a mixture as follows: Take tincture of gentian one ounce, spirits nitre one dram, nitrate of potash two drams, tincture aconite root twenty drops, syrup of squills half an ounce, simple syrup one ounce, and water to make four ounces; mix, and give a teaspoonful three or four times a day. Feed lightly, and keep her out of the sun as much as possible. If she does not improve after three or four days give in addition to the above a two-grain quinine pill morning and night.

EQUADOR, Pittsburgh, Pa.—My trainer writes me from Missouri for advice, and I come to you for it. All his dogs are peculiarly sick. A few days ago they commenced to pass slime from the bowels. Soon a little blood appeared with it, until now, it seems to be nearly all blood, or at least it looks like it. They have about a dozen such passages per day. They don't seem to be sick, only weak. Their appetite is not good. No running at the nose; nose a little dry and warm; sometimes a rumbling noise in bowels; diet has been corn bread, beans, and oat [illegible] in a swampy country where the water is very bad. I [illegible] They are [illegible] them show a very little sign of mange. [illegible] not to say that a comp[illegible] in broth, made from the lean part of the mutton. Feed them on mutt[illegible] d oat meal. Dissolve in every half pint of broth, with some well-cooke[illegible] ug hot, a tablespoonful of finely powdered charcoal, when boili[illegible] times a day. If their appetites do not improve give a teaspoonful of the phosphate elixir of calisaya iron and bismuth, immediately before meals.

S. C. E., Lincoln, Neb.—Will you tell me what to do for my Red Irish setter pup? He is in good condition, and apparently healthy, but is continually slobbering at the mouth, and is so bad that it is very disagreeable to handle him; and I can't do anything with him without getting my hands and clothes badly soiled. His teeth are very yellow, but not decayed that I can see. I have looked over my files of the CHICAGO FIELD for the last three years, but don't find anything that suits his case. Ans.—The puppy is probably shedding his teeth. He will, doubtless, get all over it. So long as his health keeps good you need not be worried.

O. P. C., Taylorville, Illinois.—Would you be kind enough to give me an explanation of the breed of dogs called Irish Gordons. I purchased one, through another man, of J. C. McBride, Lincoln, Neb., last Spring, and the secretary of N. A. K. Club writes me that there are no such breed of dogs, and my bitch will have to be registered among the cross-breed class. Ans.—Irish-Gordons are a cross of the Irish on the Gordon setter. The secretary of the National American Kennel Club is right; your dog will have to go under the heading of cross-bred dogs, as there is no separate classification for Irish-Gordons.

S., Mobile, Ala.—1. Will you please inform me through your most valuable paper, if a Laverack or Llewellin setter is capable of doing hard field work in Winter in a warm climate? 2. Has the Llewellin breed good nose and style of going, and would you advise a man wanting a first-class field animal, to purchase one of that breed? 3. If so where can I purchase a puppy, say about four months old? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. We cannot advise you where you can get a puppy of that age; but by writing to those who advertise the breed, you doubtless can obtain one.

YOUNG SPORTSMAN, Keokuk, Iowa—Please answer in your journal where I can get a thoroughbred, thoroughly trained Irish setter to retreive from land or water. Ans.—The only way we know of is by advertising for one. We do not know of such a dog for sale.

TRAP SHOOTING.

C., Sioux City, Iowa.—1. Double-bird shoot.—A shoots, and supposes he kills both birds—judge calls dead birds—after A leaves the score one bird is challenged, and A gathers what he supposes is the challenged bird. Referee declares lost bird, as he did not gather the right bird. Several wounded birds were still in the field, and A could not tell which he had shot at. Is not A entitled to both birds, as the challenge was not immediately made? 2. Iowa State Rules—"Bell balls must be audibly rung, and glass balls *visibly* broken while *in the air* to count." B shoots at a ball—judge calls lost ball—B claims he hit the ball, and upon examination, it is found one shot has gone through the ball. Referee declares lost ball, as neither he nor judge could see that the ball was broken while in the air. Is referee correct? Ans.—1. If the challenge was made before another man shot, the referee was right. 2. The rule declaring that the ball must be "*visibly broken while in the air*" the referee was right.

T. A. S., Macon, Mo.—Please decide the following: Our state rule says the flags marking the boundary line shall be five yards apart, and a bird wholly outside of a direct line of the two nearest flags, shall be scored last. The man putting up the flags at our late state shoot, put the flags thirty-five yards apart. I shot a bird that fell just outside of a direct line between the two nearest flags, but about five feet inside of the eighty yards boundary. I demanded string measure, but was ruled against, and bird scored lost. Was I entitled to string measure under the circumstances? Ans.—Inasmuch as the rule provided that the flags should be five yards apart, and they were set thirty-five yards apart, you were entitled to string measure.

D. G. C., San Jose, Ill.—Will you please decide the following? A and B are shooting off ties at three birds for first money, $15, sweepstakes, Illinois State Association rules to govern. A says to B if I win I will pay you $6, and if you win, you pay me $6, which is agreed to by both. A kills his three birds straight; B kills two and goes to score to shoot at his third bird; A challenges B's load, and B is ruled out for overcharge of shot, and the dispute is in regard to the $6. Is B entitled to the $6 that A was to have paid him if A won? Please decide in your next issue, as the above occurred at a shoot held in Delavan yesterday. Ans.—Yes.

A. J. R., Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Will you please inform me where I can get the book "A B C of Snap Shooting with the Rifle," and what is the price, as I would like to get one? Ans.—Mr. Horace Fletcher, San Francisco, Cal. Price, 10 cents.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

J. A. M., Hudson, Wis.—(1.) Do you know anything about the guns sold by Wm. Read & Sons, of Boston, Mass., which are marked "R. Grove, London," on both rib and lock plate. What kind of guns are they? Are they reliable? (2.) What is the standing of Westley Richards guns, and for about what could one be bought? Ans.—(1.) We do not; but if Wm. Read & Sons represent them to be reliable they are. (2.) A No. 1. They vary in price. Write to J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., 88 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. M. B., Xenia, Ohio.—Can the locks of a breech-loader Scott gun be altered successfully to rebounders? Ans.—Yes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. T. J., Missouri Valley, Iowa.—We have a dispute here which I wish to have you settle for us. We had a race in our fire company to bring out the fastest runners. We made eight prizes; two tied on the fastest time. What money did they win? Did they win first money, or did they win first and second money? Ans.—First and second money.

"NEW FANGLED NOTIONS" may not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take when afflicted with serious disease they may lead to dear experience. Don't therefore trifle with diseases of the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches, scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the greatest blood-purifier of the age. If the bowels are very costive use also Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills).

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 31st, 1879.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a weeks time, and the use of but half a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. My wife, a long sufferer from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of the Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved. The Discovery has never disappointed us for Coughs and colds. Yours truly,
(Advt.) JAMES STRICKELL.

Rifle.

The American Rifle Team.

From the following cablegram to the New York *Herald* under date of July 3, it is probable that most of the victorious American riflemen will remain in England for the Wimbledon match, but as independent marksmen. "At an interview to-day Colonel Bodine said that his team would be disbanded after to-day. Colonel Bodine will go to London on Monday with most of the team. The others will go individually. Colonel Bodine will visit Wimbledon. He will leave Liverpool in the steamer City of Chester on the 20th inst. with such members of the team as will be ready to go. Those who wish to shoot with Frank Hyde will remain behind. Rathbone, Clarke, Fisher and Rockwell will probably accompany him back. He is uncertain about the others, but he hopes they will not remain contrary to orders of the National Rifle Association. Brown will go the Continent, and Colonel Bodine thinks he will not shoot with Frank Hyde. The statement conflicting with the above in a previous dispatch direct from Dublin to New York to-day, was probably derived from an interview with Frank Hyde. The following American riflemen have agreed to act with Mr. Frank Hyde in the match to come off at Wimbledon: Brown, Clarke, Dudley, Farrow, Gerish, Jackson, Laird, Rockwell and Scott; also Burnside, if he arrives in time."

In the Abercorn match on Friday, July 2d, although the Americans made the highest scores they could not win the cup, competition for which was confined to Irishmen qualified to represent Ireland in the match for the Elcho shield. The Americans, however, won the highest money prizes.

The following are the total scores at all ranges for the two days' shooting: Jackson, 464; Scott, 461; Fenton, 458; Young, 453; Browne, 451; Milner, 450; Warren, 447; Farrow, 444; John Rigby, 444; William Rigby, 441; Laird, 441; Thynne, 439; Joynt, 438; Rockwell, 432; Fisher, 424.

All the above named took prizes. Fenton made the highest score of the Irishmen, but he was not allowed to take the cup, having been the winner of it on a previous occasion; Young, therefore, is the winner of the cup.

Jackson has made the highest score on the two days' shooting, and wins the highest money prize; Scott secures the second prize, and Young wins the Abercorn cup.

In the competition for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield, the American team consists of Brown, Jackson, Scott, and Laird. Of two Irish teams, one consisted of Fenton, Rigby, Warren, and Milner, and the other of Joynt, Coghlan, Johnson and Murphy. The weather was stormy with rain. At 3:30 the teams completed the firing of ten rounds at the 1,000 yards range. Of the Americans, Jackson scored 43; Scott, 42; Brown, 45; Laird, 37. Irish team No. 1—Fenton, 37; John Rigby, 42; Warren, 36; Milner, 44. No. 2—Joynt, 45; Coghlan, 33; Johnson, 38, and Murphy, 46—the Americans leading by five points. The firing is being done in a rain-storm. The total scores for twenty shots, at the 1,000 yards range, were as follows: Americans—Jackson, 84; Scott, 87; Brown, 93; Laird, 78. Total, 342. Irishmen—No. 1—Fenton, 80; John Rigby, 86; Warren, 79, and Milner, 84. Total, 329. No. 2—Joynt, 89; Coghlan, 76; Johnson, 78, and Murphy, 91. Total, 334.

The first ten rounds at the 1,100-yard range were fired off at 5:52, and the score stood: Americans—Jackson, 36; Scott, 41; Brown, 35; Laird, 35; aggregate of American team, 487. Irish team: No. 1—Fenton, 43; John Rigby, 36; Warren, 38; Milner, 34; aggregate, 490. No. 2—Joynt, 39; Coghlan, 35; Johnson, 32; Murphy, 34; aggregate 470. The weather was now brightening up after heavy showers. The Americans missed 3 times. On the seventeenth round the aggregate score stood: Americans, 535; Irish, No. 1, 550; No. 2, 522. Five misses were made by the Americans in the last four rounds. On the seventeenth round the score stood: Americans, 573; Irish, No. 1, 595; No. 2, 581. The twenty rods were fired at 7:05, and shooting for the day was brought to a close. Total score; Irish, No. 1, 636; No. 2, 626: Americans, 625.

At the range of 1,100 yards, the Americans made several misses. They led up to the tenth round when a series of misfortunes came. Laird made four misses, Brown two, and Scott one. The American cup and championship of Ireland, presented by the American team to Irishmen as a memorial of the first international contest, was won by Capt. Fenton, who made the highest aggregate score in several competitions. The gold medal presented by the New York *Spirit of the Times*, valued at $400—the terms of the contest giving each man five shots at 1,100 yards, with any rifle—was won by Joynt with a score of 22; Fenton next, counting 19.

The Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel.

The following letter from Mr. Hubert Reynolds to Mr. A. C. Shelton does not at least overestimate the value of the Auxiliary rifle barrel.

A. C. SHELTON.—*Dear Sir:*—When writing you for the extra sight, I think I promised you my opinion, after thorough trial, of the merits of the Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel. It is with genuine pleasure, after such trial, that I congratulate you upon the invention and perfection of this really indispensable adjunct to the shot gun. To say that I am pleased but faintly expresses my gratification; because until I had personal and ocular proof of its efficiency, I really had no very favorable idea of the "Auxiliary," and must candidly admit that I was skeptical with regard to the published opinions of others. But I have "*tumbled*," and if you care to give publicity to my recantation, it is only due to you, and to your rifle, that I assent. With confidence in the extensive introduction of the Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel.

I am with respect,

HUBERT REYNOLDS.

Camillus, N. Y., June 14, 1880.

REPORT OF THE N. R. A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—At the one hundredth meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle association, Judge Gildersleeve presiding, the secretary reported: Since the first meeting at the office of Gen. Wingate, Nov. 24, 1871, the association has expended $160,121.29] and upward of $50,000 has been given to competitors in the various contests; four hundred and forty "all-comers" matches have been shot on the range, in addition to club matches, while the militia of the first and second divisions of the state militia have made Creedmoor a regular practice-ground. Teams from all parts of the country have shot there, and every state in the union has been represented by marksmen before Creedmoor butts. The range has been the scene of the best shooting ever done in team contests, and according to a low estimate, over eight million shots have been fired on the range. With all this firing not a single person has been hit by a bullet, or killed on the range. Asst. Secretary Weston submitted the programme for the July matches at Creedmoor. It was approved, and is as follows: Third, long-range subscription and Winchester rifle matches; 7th, Remington shot-gun and off-hand individual match; 10th, long-range and champion's marksman's badge matches; 14th, off-hand individual and Remington rifle match; 17th, long-range subscription and Alford matches; 21st, Remington gold, off-hand individual and Ballard rifle matches; 24th, long-range subscription and secretary's matches; 26th, Remington shot-gun and off-hand team matches; 31st, long-range subscription and Alford matches.

BOSTON, MASS.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—On June 26, at Walnut Hill, the following best scores at 200 yards were made in the "Everybody's" match.

E. F. Richardson	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	—48
G. F. Ellsworth	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	—48
O. M. Jewell	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	—47
C. O. Bent	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	—46
J. Nichols	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	—45
E. F. Brooks	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	—45
C. A. Hinds	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	—45
J. S. Bennett	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	—45
W. Charles	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	—45
E. Bennett	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	—45
A. C. Gould	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	—45
S. R. Pratt	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—44
H. S. Pierce	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	—44
J. N. Dodge	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	—44
A. B. Archer	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	—44
S. Lewis	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	—44
E. B. Southern	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—43
F. A. Nichols	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—43
H. C. Knowlton	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—42
A. Mathews	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	—42
C. Richards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—41
J. Borden	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—41
W. E. Guerrier	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	—41
E. White	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	—41
L. S. Walker	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5—40

DOUBLEYOU.

RIFLE AT MILWAUKEE.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—On Friday June 25, the Milwaukee rifle club made the following score in practice, at 1,000 yards. The day was a good one for shooting as the wind was light, with a clear sky.

Welles	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	—69	
Johnston	3	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—67	
Drake	5	4	0	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4—62	
Fielding	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	4—59	
Bangs	5	5	0	5	0	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	5—58	
Tale	3	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	0—56	
Friese	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	5	3	3	3	3	0—48	

The club talk of shooting a friendly match with the Thomas Club, of Chicago.

BLUE JAY.

Information Wanted.

MOBILE, ALA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In your issue of June 19 you ask some one to furnish you the pedigree of Belle of the South, in order to answer inquiry of E., Port Mobile, Ala. Belle of the South is a black and white setter bitch, was raised by W. H. Holabird, of Valparaiso, Indiana. She is by Burgundthal's Rake (see Arnold Burges' American Kennel and Sporting Field, No. 46. I have the book and E. had better come and see it). Burgundthal's Rake by Llewellin's Dan, out of Llewellin's Ruby. Dam, Queen Blanch II; she by Bronte, out of Blue Daisy; Bronte by imported Leicester (A. K. and S. F., No. 32), out of imported Victress, No. 54 (A. K. and S. F.); Blue Daisy by imported Belton (A. K. and S. F., No. 2), out of imported Dimple (A. K. and S. F., No. 14).

I own Belle of the South, and if E. wants any other information concerning her I will be pleased to give him the information desired.

JOHN G. FRIEND.

P. S.—I would be pleased to have the editor express his views as to whether the blood coursing in Belle's veins is of the right sort or not. I have been a good deal annoyed by outside controversy as to Belle's breeding. Holabird will certify that the pedigree is as above.

[According to the pedigree given, the blood of Belle of the South is of the very best.—ED.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper of the name of a good responsible man in this neighborhood that I can get to break a setter dog thoroughly for me; by so doing you will greatly oblige

W. N. EGGLESTON.

P. O. box 792.

HURRICANE SPRINGS, TENN, June 28.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Pigeon shooting from traps is very expensive in the South; please ask your readers to tell us how to catch swallows, martins or blackbirds in quantities.

MISSISSIPPI.

Fish and Fishing.

Doings of Messrs. Jordan and Gilbert on the Pacific Coast.

Prof. David S. Jordan and his assistant, Mr. Charles H. Gilbert, have been engaged for some months in the investigation of the West coast fishes and fisheries in behalf of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries and the U. S. Census Bureau. We publish in the current number of the CHICAGO FIELD a letter from Prof. Jordan to Prof. Gill, giving an account of their wanderings and discoveries to the middle of June. It will be seen that they have had remarkable success, and been rewarded by the discovery of some strange and unexpected forms. Among the most noteworthy of their acquisitions are the *cephaloscyllium laticeps*, and the numerous species of *sebastichthys*.

The species of *cephaloscyllium*—(*laticeps*) (Dumeril) Gill—has been for some time known, but only as an inhabitant of the Tasmanian waters. Its occurrence on the Pacific coast of the United States was entirely unexpected. The species is a shark related to the dog-fishes of England (but not of America), and remarkable for its broad head.

The species of *sebastichthys* (as understood by Jordan and Gilbert) are now increased to 25—a most remarkable extension, and unparalleled by the development of any other genus represented in the North American seas. Twelve species have been known for some time, and the genus even then was considered to be an exceptionally rich one. Nine species are described as more or less common marked fishes of San Francisco in the CHICAGO FIELD for May 8, 1880 (p. 204). It is very seldom that more than one species of the same genus is developed under exactly the same circumstances. Slight though it may be, there is always *some* difference between congereric forms. It will be a subject for interesting research in the future to ascertain what may be the modifications of environment or conditions under which so many and diverse species are developed.

We add in brackets the English names by which the species, or closely allied ones, are known.

TACOMA, Washington Territory, June 14, 1880.

MY DEAR GILL:—In answer to your recent note, I send you a short record of the operations of my assistant, Mr. Charles H. Gilbert and myself in our investigations of the fish and fisheries of this coast.

We began our work Jan. 1, at San Diego, spending about three weeks at that place, and about the same amount of time at San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and Santa Cruz, and a considerably longer time at San Francisco. Then we proceeded northward, establishing collecting stations for a longer or shorter time, at Astoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria, and Neah Bay (Cape Flattery). At this time we turn backward, and shall visit San Francisco, and especially Santa Barbara and Monterey, points especially favorable for making collections of fishes.

We have obtained specimens of some 240 species of fishes, including nearly all which had been previously described from this coast, and a good many others, either new to science or new to the United States fauna. Forty tanks of specimens, each holding about 100 pounds of fishes have thus far been forwarded to the United States National Museum, so that the amount of material which we have handled is far greater than that in possession of all previous investigators of the fishes of this coast.

The following species not hitherto recorded from the west coast of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) have been obtained. [There are 16.]

1. Gadus macrocephalus. [Cod.]
2. Murænoides lætus. [Gunnell.]
3. Coltus polyacanthocephalus. [Sculpin.]
4. Remora jacobœ. [Sucker.]
5. Cynoscion parvipinnis. [Weakfish.]
6. Gymnothorax mordax. [Murænoid eel.]
7. Cephaloscyllim laticeps. [Broad-headed shark.]
8. Isurus oxyshynchus. [Mackerel shark.]
9. Carcharodon rondeleti. [Man-eater.]
10. Cetorhinus maximus. [Basking shark.]
11. Galeorhinus galens. [Oil shark.]
12. Pleuracromylon lævis. [Dogfish.]
13. Apriouodon sp. [Shark.]
14. Somniosus microcephalus. [Nurse.]
15. Bathymaster signates.
16. Pollachius periscopus. [Pollack.]

The following new species have been obtained; descriptions of all of them have been forwarded to the U. S. National Museum for publication in its proceedings. [There are thirty-seven in all.]

17. Athenesthes stomias, a new genus allied to Platysomatichthys.
18. Xystreurys liolepis, a new genus allied to Hippoglossina.
19. Hippoglossoides exilis.
20. Hippoglossoides sp. nov., not yet described, allied to H. limandoides.
21. Pleuronichthys verticalis.

22. Platichthys sp. nov., not yet described. [Nos. 17 to 22 are flatfish.]
23. Aphoristia atricauda. [Sole.]
24. Scytalina cerdale, a new genus allied to Congrogadus.
25. Xiphister chirus.
26. Xiphister rupestris.
27. Apodichthys fucorum.
28. Icichthys lockingtoni. A singular new genus of deep-water fishes, related to the still more singular Icosteus enigmaticus, lately described by Mr. Lockington.
29. Agonus mionemus.
30. Brachyopsis xyosternus.
31. Ascelichthys shadorus. A singular new genus of Cottidæ, allied to Artedius, but without ventral fins.
32 Sebastichthys serriceps.
33. Sebastichthys carnatus.
34. Sebastichthys vexillaris.
35. Sebastichthys maliger.
36. Sebastichthys rastrelliger.
37. Sebastichthys rubrivinctus. The "Spanish flag" of the fishermen, the most brilliantly colored fish on the coast.
38. Sebastichthys constellatus.
39. Sebastichthys rhodochloris.
40. Sebastichthys chlorostictus.
41. Sebastichthys miniatus.
42. Sebastichthys atrovireus.
43. Sebastichthys proriger.
44. Sebastichthys entomelas.

The discovery of this great number of species of the "rock cod" or *Sebastichthys* group, is the most singular result of our investigations. Most of these new species are large, brilliantly colored fish. They had not been noticed by previous observers, because it is only lately that extensive fishings have been carried on in deep waters, and with two or three exceptions, these new species are found in deep water only.

45. Embiotoca iridea.
46. Abeona aricauda.
47 Brachyistius rosaceus.

[Nos. 45 to 47 are viviparous fishes.]

48. Nemichthys (not yet described). [Snipe eel.]
49. Dasybatis dipterus. [Sting ray.]
50. Raea rhina.
51. Raia stellulata.
52. Platyrrhina triseriata.
53. Zapteryx exasperatus. A new genus of very small rays.

[Nos. 50 to 53 are skates.]

A great many little known or previously unidentified species have also been obtained in great numbers.

Of the species hitherto described from this coast, the following have thus far eluded us.

Dermatostethus punctipinnis.
Neoclinus satiricus.
Eumicrotremus orbis.
Liparis cyclopus.
Gobius glaucofrænum.
Eucyclogobius newberryi.
Anoplagonus inirmis.
Bothragonus swani.
Temnistia ventricosa.
Acantholebius nebulosus.
Chromis abrilobata.
Hypocritichthys analis.
Holconotus pulchellus.
Parephippus zonatus.
Pristipoma davidsoni.
Xenichthys californiensis.
Cyprinodon californiensis.
Myrichthys tegrimus.
Triæcis henlei.
Lampetra astori.

These we are lying in wait for, and we will come upon them when they least expect it.

In the matter of statistics I do not care now to go into details. The fisheries of this coast are in their infancy. About 7,000,000 pounds of fish come yearly into the markets of San Francisco, a large proportion of that being salmon from the Sacramento. The total catch of California does not amount to ten millions per year.

On the Columbia river the catch amounts to about a million and a half fish yearly, averaging a little over twenty pounds each. The halibut fisheries about Cape Flattery are of some importance, and would be of much more, but for the lack of market. Nearly a million and a half of codfish are taken in Alaska and the Okhotsk sea, and twenty times that number might be obtained as well. But this coast wants only a million and a quarter codfish per year, and the devil takes the hindmost dealer who has his quarter million left on his hands.

The fisheries (outside of the canning of salmon) are undeveloped, and must remain so until the population is large enough to eat the possible fish. Extensive appliances will not pay when "two women and one goose make a market in the town."

Cordially yours,
DAVID S. JORDAN.

The Fish of Paradise.

BY DR. THEODORE GILL.

PART I.

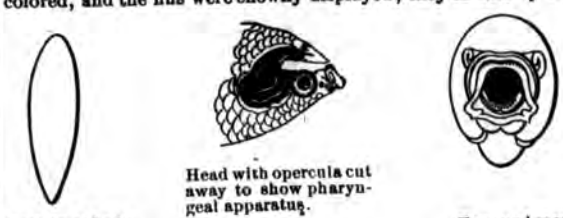
The *Macropodus viridi-auratus* is a fish of great beauty, which rivals the "birds of paradise" in richness of colors and eccentricity of development, and has, therefore, from this analogy been called the "fish of paradise." Its generic name (*Macropodus*) has been given in allusion to the extension of the ventral fins, and is derived from the Greek makros (long) and podus (foot, *i. e.*, ventral fin). The specific name refers to the coloration. The most prominent characters of the fish are the form, somewhat like that of the gold fish; the uninterrupted lateral line; the increase in height of the dorsal and anal fins backwards, and their numerous spires (dorsal, twelve-thirteenths; anal, seventeen-eighteenths); the large and forked caudal fin; the well-developed ventrals, with the rays next to the spines elongated and thread-like; and the unarmed and scaly operculo. The color is dark olive-green with iridescent reflections, and changing to a golden green; and on the body alternating in bands with bands of a reddish or yellowish blue-tinted hue; the head on the cheeks and behind the eyes has three longitudinal sky-blue bands, and on the operculum an ocellus of the same color with a circle of gold or reddish. The dorsal and anal are reddish at the highest portion, as is also the entire caudal.

The fish, thus brilliantly colored, as it swims about in the water, its hues changing in the sunlight with every variation of attitude, is an object of great beauty, and well calculated to attract the attention of the lovers of nature; it is even supposed by some (for example, by Dr. Gunther) that it is the result of domestication and the distant offspring, propagated by artificial selection, if some pl..iner inhabitant of its native country such as a species of *Polyocanthus*. There are, however, no other reasons for such a belief than the remarkable development of its fins and brilliancy of colors combined with its appropriation as an ornamental fish by the Chinese, and as it is, by universal consent, admitted to be generally distinct from any other species, the supposition must be regarded as at least improbable.

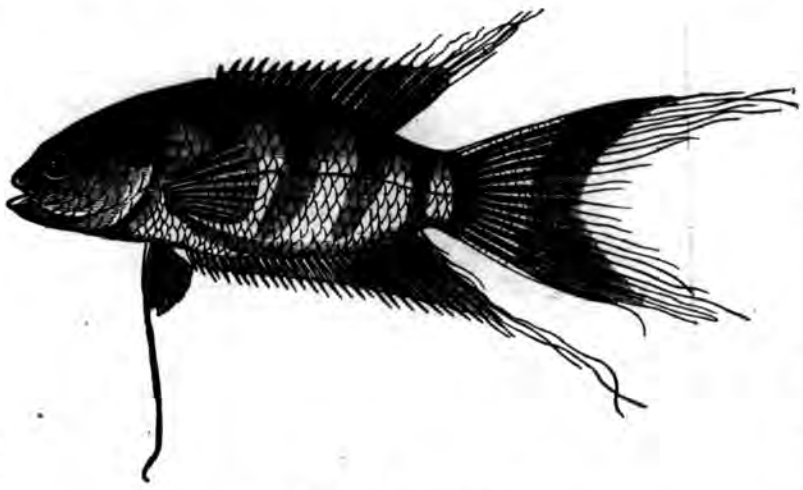
The species is found in the fresh waters of Cochin China and the southern parts of China. Until quite recently, nothing was known respecting its habits, but thanks to the efforts of M. Simon, consul of France at Ning-Po (China) we have now many details respecting them. M. Simon embarked from Ning-Po with about a hundred fishes, on the steamer Imperatrice, and with the assistance of M. Geraud, an officer of the vessel, succeeded in bringing into France from their distant home twenty-two of them. They were transported in glass vessels, and fed with vermicelli.

Seventeen fishes seven or eight centimetres (or in the neighborhood of two inches and a half) long, were confided to M. Carbonnier, a practical pisciculturist, and that gentleman has recorded, in several interesting articles, the results of his experience with them. Twelve of the fishes were males, five females. These fishes, when confided to M. Carbonnier on the 10th of July, 1869, were in poor condition their bodies being covered with specks, their fins injured, and apparently doomed to speedy death. M. Carbonnier, however, took them promptly in hand and placed them in a large aquarium, in which were planted aquatic plants, and especially sedges (*carices*) with rough leaves. Worms were distributed near the roots of these plants, and the fishes pursuing them, necessarily rubbed their sides against the plants, and in a few days became clear again; their fins commenced to repair, and they soon resumed a healthy appearance.

In ten days the fishes sensibly increased in size, and some of them, (which proved to be females) became very full in the abdomen; this was at first attributed to their feeding, but on the eleventh day the characteristics which were assumed by the different fishes readily distinguished males and females. The males developed a brilliant livery; the borders of the fins became bluish yellow, the long rays of the ventrals saffron colored, and the fins were showily displayed; they in fact by their



Section of body in front. Head with opercula cut away to show pharyngeal apparatus. Face and mouth.



FISH OF PARADISE.

actions reminded one of the strutting and manifestations of a peacock or turkey gobbler before their chosen females. The female fishes were not indifferent to these attentions, and even openly courted them. The males evinced jealousy of each other, and as there were a dozen of them to five females, they naturally fell to fighting. M. Carbonnier therefore was obliged to separate them. Selecting one of the most vigorous males, he paired him with a female ready to spawn, placing the two in a special aquarium. He used what he considered the necessary precautions to insure a favorable spawning ground, and arranged in one spot a muddy bed with tufts of aquatic plants, and in another a sandy bed. On the 21st of June, in the morning (the temperature of the water being twenty-two degrees centigrade) they were put in their new home and preparations for spawning began.

After ten minutes, spent in examining their new quarters, the male ascended to the surface, and now absorbing and then expelling bubbles of air, he formed a kind of layer of floating scum, having a diameter of about five centimetres, and a surface of about a square decimetre, and apparently rendered consistent and durable by a fatty mucus enveloping each air bubble. Then the female approached the male, and the latter, expanding his fins, bent in a semicircle, while the female assumed an almost perpendicular position within the semicircle, and rubbed the lower part of her body against the male. After many approaches of this kind, in the course of several hours the female spawned, and the male, pressing with renewed vigor against her, expressed over the eggs some milk. The male then swam after the scattering eggs, collected them in his mouth, and, taking them to the frothy nest he had already formed, ejected them into it. This copulation and collection of the eggs by the male were continued at intervals, for several hours. The female took no part in the care of the eggs, and was finally driven away by the male. The attention of the father were unremitting; he kept the nest in repair, redistributed the eggs when necessary, and thus devoted himself day after day to paternal cares.

The eggs rapidly developed forty-eight hours after spawning, the heart was seen to beat, and between sixty and sixty-five hours hatching commenced. M. Carbonnier noticed as peculiarities that immediately after hatching, although the tail was well formed, the head, the trunk, and the abdominal vesicle were inclosed in a spherical envelope. The embryonic fish survived, however, and the eyes were visible, but not the mouth. On the second or third day the mouth was formed, and eight days after birth the abdominal vesicle was absorbed, and the young fish had assumed the likeness of its parents. During all this period, the male continued his cares. If any of the young escaped from their nest, he seized them in his mouth and restored them uninjured to it, sometimes waiting till he had thus collected eight or ten together. When, however, the number and frequency of the escapes showed him that they were enabled to care for themselves, he abandoned them to their fate.

Fish News from Alaska.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean was sent in the Spring to Alaska to collect statistics respecting the fisheries, and to collect the fishes of that country. In a letter just received by Professor Baird he has reported his latest "finds," and given some interesting details. We are indebted to Professor Baird for the following extract. The latter was posted from the U. S. schooner "Yukon," Sitka, Alaska, June 7, 1880.—ED.]

"Commander Beardslee has collected most of the fish. Among the species is *Bathymaster signatus*, Cope, of which no specimens are in the National Museum. By good fortune I secured a second example this morning, and took color notes from the fresh fish. I paid an Indian ten cents for a medium size *Ophiodon elongatus* (called codfish by some persons here); then, chancing to see the *bathymaster* lying under a pile of *fucus*, asked him to throw that in, which he did.

"I have a true cod which agrees quite well with Gunther's description of *Gadus morrhua* and not at all with *Gadus macrocephalus*. It must be compared with our cod in order to decide whether or not it is identical therewith. As the Hoo-che-noo fishing bank is not being fished now, I have thought it not advisable to visit it. We have seen the salmon cannery at old Sitka, six miles north of Sitka; that is not active now for the simple reason that the company owning it have other canneries nearer at hand.

"Halibut are very abundant and cheap; we pay fifty cents for one weighing fifty to sixty pounds When the old Sitka cannery tried the experiment of canning halibut, they called on the Indians for 9,600 pounds; at the very first return of the canoes, they brought in twice the desired quantity. We find these fish delicious, getting them perfectly fresh, and having [illegible] and napes to our heart's content. Th[illegible] far better than Eastern halibut, partly because we rece[illegible] them fresher, and [illegible] because of their plump condition. Herr[illegible] are used for bait, and the clumsy-looking Indian hook is u[illegible] doubtedly more killing than our own.

"A species of *ammodytes* is pretty genera[illegible]lly used for bait. [illegible] species of *Sebastichthys chirus*. I have th[illegible]ee specimens of *Cyanurus stelleri* (Steller's jay); a *Diomedea* [illegible] (black-footed albatross), and a *buteo*, with some species not yet prepared. Several species of humming birds are claimed for Sitka; I have seen one without being able to shoot it. A gentleman has promised to get the different ones for the collection. The *Corvus americanus*, var. *Caurinus* (crow) has a voice very different from that of *Corvus americanus* proper, but I despair of putting it on a staff in recognizable form. *Corvis corax* (raven) is not now abundant. It is very difficult to find the small land birds because they have snug shelter in the timber, and are particularly shy at this, their nesting season."

Wholesale Destruction of Fish.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—During the recent heavy freshet in Northern Wisconsin, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property, an incident occurred which deserves more than a passing notice, and which should attract the investigation of scientific men, particularly fish-culturists.

The water overflowing the banks of the Wisconsin river, near Portage, ran into the Fox river, which was thus transformed into a torrent, carrying away bridges, and flooding the surrounding country. The water rose in many places from five to eight feet, and at Packwaukee and Montello, submerged the principal streets. The two villages, the first situated at the head, and the latter at the foot of Buffalo lake, have been a favorite resort for anglers, and immense quantities of fish have been taken from the lake and river at these points. In the early stages of the freshet the water flowing through the streets of Packwaukee was observed to be literally alive with pickerel, bass, etc., in a halfstupid or inanimate state, struggling but feebly against the force of the current. Many of these were taken with spears, and even with the hands, but were not eaten as the fish appeared nearer dead than alive. Since the water has subsided, the shore, especially at the foot of the lake, is strewn with dead and decaying fish, producing a stench which, it is feared, will bring on malarial disease along the river. How far the destruction of fish extends, or the cause of it, cannot as yet be given. It is no exaggeration to say that upon the banks of the lake at Montello alone, several hundred tons of decaying fish have been left by the receding flood, and each day brings an additional mass.

Several theories are rife as to the cause of this wholesale extermination of fish. One offered, is that the rush of water disturbed the soft alluvial at the bottom of the lake, mingling it and other foreign substances with the water, thus entering the gills of the fish and causing suffocation. It is asserted also, that the action of the torrent set free certain gases in the soft bottom of the lake, which are deadly to animal life. In this connection it will be remembered that several years since, in mid-winter, the ice formed to an unusual thickness, and that the decomposition of vegetable matter, or some substance, created a sickening stench at the foot of the lake where the water poured over the dam. The ensuing spring all the pickerel taken from Buffalo lake seemed to be diseased, or covered with small parasites, and several cases of sickness, with symptoms of poison, resulted from eating them.

This is a mystery which it is to be hoped some scientific fish-culturist may solve. Can any of the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD throw light upon the subject, or present an explanation to account for the extermination of fish in Buffalo lake?

WILL WILDWOOD.

Notes.

CALIFORNIA FISH POOR MEAT.—A former fish commissioner of one of the states who writes over the *nom de plume* of Ecaille in "The Sea World," don't think much of California fish. In his opinion "they are the poorest specimens for table or any other use that [he] ever saw or ate, from the devil fish to the little smelt."

STRIPED BASS ON LONG ISLAND.—Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie have offered a bass rod and fixings of the value of $50 for the largest striped bass caught this year with hook and line in Long Island creek or Gravesend bay. The largest caught last year weighed twelve pounds.

LARGE HAULS OF MACKEREL.—A very large school of mackerel struck Prospect, according to Halifax advices, June 12. It is said to be the largest ever known to have occurred there. Some seines were carried away by the mere weight of the fish.

CALIFORNIA TROUT NO GOOD.—"Ecaille" despises the California trout; it is "a very inferior fish," and gives no pleasure to the angler. He says: "They take hold of a hook more like a sucker than a game fish."

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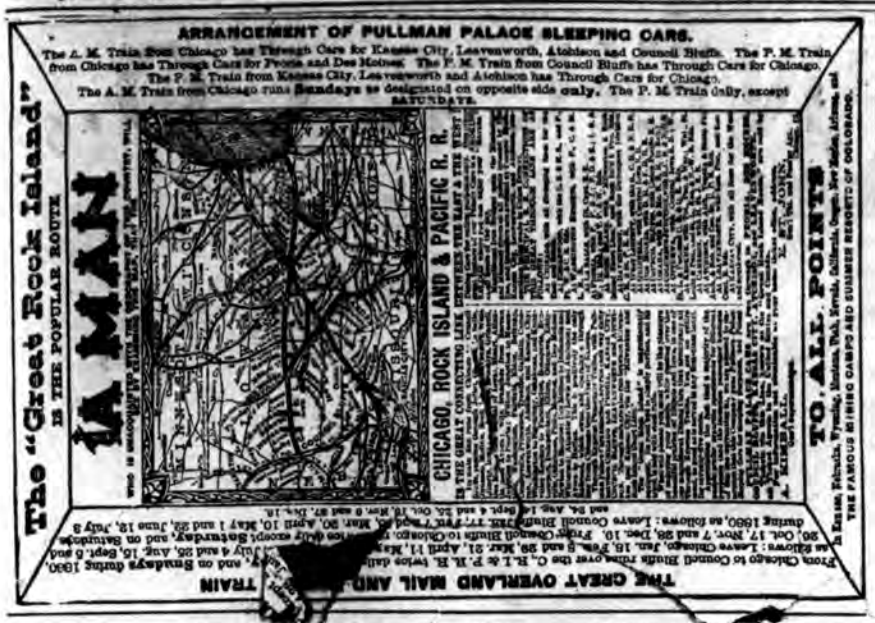

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